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AUSTRALIANS ALL TO HELP SETTLE DEBT

Burdens of Financial Crisis to Be Shouldered by All Classes

TREASURER REDUCES LOANS TO MINIMUM

£30,000,000 a Year on War Debt Interest Is Most Serious Liability

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia — The gallant struggle which Australia is making to deal with the critical financial situation of the Commonwealth was clearly shown by James H. Scullin, Prime Minister and Treasurer, who in his recent budget speech explained how the Government had set itself to take on its own shoulders, with as little loan assistance as possible, the relatively enormous debt burden of $5,500,000,000, and to wipe out a deficit of some $70,000,000.

The nation's most serious difficulty for the present is loss in real income which the Prime Minister said had been variously estimated at from £50,000,000 ($250,000,000) to £70,000,000, and which he ascribed to a marked drop in the price of wool, wheat, metals, and other products which constitute the major portion of Australia's exportable production.

The reduced spending power in Australia, he said, has caused curtailment of credit, decline in trade and unemployment and derangement of finance. The effect had been accentuated by the necessity for restricting importations, with the consequent sacrifice of much customs revenue.

"Upon the flow of overseas loan money becoming interrupted, we were faced with a shortage of London funds with which to meet our external commitments, and to pay for services and goods purchased abroad. The position has been temporarily met by short-dated accommodation from the bill market, and by advances in London from the Commonwealth and from the Westminster Banks, but a more permanent solution of the London position must be faced.

"When the adverse trade balance could be made good by raising long-dated credits in London, the needs of the moment could be met. It is clear, however, that British investors were not indifferent to the unsound position that had developed, and equally clear that they had become unwilling to provide Australia with loan money with the same promptness as before.

All to Contribute

"The opinion in London that Australia was overborrowing was confirmed by the fact that Australia was issuing loans in New York as well. In 1927 Australian governments, com-

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33-Year Mystery of Andree Polar Flight Is Solved

OSLO, Norway (AP)—A 33-year mystery of the arctic has been solved by the finding on White Island, Fridtjof Nansen Land, formerly Franz Josef Land, of the body of the Swedish balloonist explorer, August Andree, by a Norwegian scientific expedition.

Andree took off in a balloon from Danes Island, Spitzbergen, in July 1897, intending to fly to the north pole. He and his two companions never had been seen or heard of again.

The expedition which found Andree's body reported also the finding of the body of one of his companions. Both were fully dressed.

Andree's companions were K. Frankel and N. Strindberg.

Salomon August Andree, a Swedish engineer, was born in Grenna, Oct. 18, 1854. In 1895 he elaborated a plan for crossing the north polar region with a balloon which should be in some degree a dirigible, equipped with sails and trailing ropes.

After an unsuccessful effort in 1896, when he was driven back by contrary winds, Andree and his two companions took off from Danes Island, Spitzbergen, July 11, 1897, and were swallowed up in the north country.

Of several expeditions sent in search of them, the first started in November, 1897, when a report was received of cries of distress heard by shipwrecked sailors at Spitzbergen. In 1898 and 1899 parties searched the north Asiatic coast and the New Siberia Island, and in May, 1899, Dr. Nathorst headed an expedition to eastern Greenland. None of these was successful and only scant information was obtained through the discovery of a few buoys on the west of Spitzbergen, northern Norway, Iceland and elsewhere, which the balloonists had arranged to drop, and through a message taken from a carrier pigeon dispatched from the balloon two days after its ascent. There also were messages in two of the buoys, but they dated only from the day of the take-off. The others were empty.

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Dawes Seeks Trace of Neolithic Man

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London

CHARLES G. DAWES, the American Ambassador, departed Aug. 22 on an archæological expedition to Spain.

In the Rio Tinto mines, in Andalusia, the American diplomat and former Vice-President hopes to find evidence that neolithic man lived under some sort of government or "concentrated authority."

France Queries Efficiency of Conscript Army

Von Seeckt's Book on Military Organization Makes Frenchmen Think

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Somewhat astonishingly the controversy on the respective merits of a long service professional army, such as was imposed on Germany by the Allies in the Versailles Treaty, and the short-term conscript national army to which France has pinned its faith, has become both ample and acute and it is understood that a new formula of national defense is being studied by the military authorities.

General von Seeckt's book on military organization which, while postulating complete freedom for Germany in military matters, seems to vaunt the superiority of comparatively small but well-trained troops over vast nebulous reserves which may indeed have received certain instructions but are nevertheless untrained, has gone far toward converting a number of Frenchmen.

In France every man is called up for one year under the colors and then is placed in reserve. Obviously these reserves, though large, are of doubtful quality from a military viewpoint and it would require some time before they could be mobilized and fitted for service. Thus France appears to have considerable resources but in fact their value is questioned.

Germany was forbidden by treaty to have a conscript army. Accordingly, it has a small professional army and armed police forces. General von Seeckt believes that if there is war, it will be an affair of trained troops manipulating machinery. It is discouraging in a certain sense to hear these continued speculations on the possibilities of the next war, but they appear to indicate that unilateral disarmament imposed upon one nation by others must eventually fail in its effect, and that the only sensible method is all-round disarmament by consent.

Stephane Lauzanne, in the Matin, has raised what it is hardly an exaggeration to describe as a cry of alarm. The Echo de Paris follows suit. On the other hand, Joseph Paul-Boncour definitely opposes the idea of a professional army, believing that national defense is for the whole people. Yet he concludes "if international security remains as it is, and if the professional armies toward which Europe may return do not come under the control of the League of Nations, and are not contingents put at its disposition in case of difficulties—if, in a word, the international army does not exist, General von Seeckt will win his first victory."

Spanish Decree Lowers Army Term to One Year

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—A royal decree reducing compulsory military service in the ranks from two years to one year is published in the Official Gazette of Aug. 21. This is seen as a Government effort to obtain popular sympathies in view of the forthcoming elections.

The decree also provides for reintroduction of the system of drawing lots in order to decide which soldiers shall serve in Africa and which shall remain at home. The regulation forbidding soldiers in the ranks to marry is also abolished. Recruits whose parents pay the indemnity, which is fixed according to social position, may be released from service after six months.

BRITAIN'S FREE TRADE CITADEL GETS NEW BLOW

Manchester's Famous Cobdenite Organ Admits Tariff as Possibility

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The walls of the very citadel of the British free trade tradition have been shaken by an editorial which appears in the Manchester Guardian, Aug. 22, wherein it is stated that it is no longer self-evident "that a tariff under present circumstances can do no good at all."

The Guardian, which for the last 50 years has been one of the mainstays of Cobdenism, declares that the "classical free trade case, however sound it may be, is not now valid in the absolute and universal sense that it was supposed to be 20 years ago. The fact that there is now a large permanent reservoir of unemployment renders it "necessary to make as careful and exact a calculation as possible of the advantages a tariff might reasonably be expected to bring, and to set against them the disadvantages."

The Guardian therefore advocates a reëxamination of "foundations of the belief in free trade."

It must not be supposed that these Liberals have as yet been converted to tariffs. At the moment they are groping for light between the rival claims of classical free trade, empire free trade, and tariffs. Some former Liberals, however, have gone over to the empire crusade, which advocates taxes on foreign foodstuffs, raw materials with preferential rebates for dominions and colonies. Prominent converts from free trade are Lord Derby, Lord Melchett, W. W. Paine, who have gone to the moderate conservative position of protection for manufactured goods, no taxes on imports of food or raw materials, but allocation of definite quotas to dominions and colonies producing these articles. Mr. Paine is a director of Lloyds Bank, one of the "Big Five" which control English banking. Recently a group of prominent bankers signed a manifesto expressing doubts as to the possibility of Britain's maintaining free trade in face of the world's inclination for tariffs.

Even more significant was a fiscal referendum taken among members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which yielded an overwhelming majority for protection. Further, a committee of the Trade Union Congress, which has always been against tariffs, urged that the whole question of tariffs or preferences should be looked at in the light of present-day conditions. Meanwhile, the Government itself is examining a memorandum prepared by officials of the Economic Advisory Council on the question of a general revenue tariff of 10 per cent. The scheme provides for rebate to dominions and colonies, and would be imposed for a limited period.

New Yorkers Pay Millions Yearly to Bread Racket

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Added to the millions of dollars yearly which racketeering adds to the cost of milk and eggs in this city, it was revealed at the Attorney-General's inquiry into food profiteering on Aug. 21 that gang methods have cost the New York consumer several millions of dollars in the price of bread. Under the questioning of William B. Groat, Assistant Attorney-General, witnesses revealed the flour gang does not hesitate to commit felonious assault to enforce its rule.

Precisely how much tribute the racketeers wring from the dealer to be passed on in higher prices to the public, can only be conjectured, but evidence developed that an organization of truckmen and another combination of jobbers undoubtedly collect huge sums. The truckmen's organization alone through a 66 per cent advance in the cost of carting flour was collecting between $1,050,000 and $1,575,000 a year, it was estimated.

Mr. Groat's questioning also brought from jobbers the admission that consumers here were paying one of the highest prices, if not the highest price, for bread in the country at a time when flour is selling in the wholesale market "at its lowest in six years."

Mr. Groat told Referee John Holley Clark Jr. that racketeers had entered the hearing room and intimidated witnesses.

Hoover Tells Persevering Children of Eskimo Dog Which Awaited Iceman

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The story of "Yukon," an Eskimo dog which watched for the coming of the iceman to the White House so he could get close to the blocks of ice, was related by President Hoover to two young visitors recently while matters of state waited.

The day before, Gertrude Ann Windsor and Billy Windsor of Tyler, Tex., and their parents, came to the door of the executive offices with the hope of shaking hands with the President. Like many other visitors who come, they were informed that the President has discontinued general handshaking and that they would have to be introduced by their Congressman.

Very disappointed, Gertrude went away and wrote an appealing note to Mr. Hoover in her childish scrawl.

"Dear President Hoover," it read. "Billy and I came all the way from Tyler, Texas, to see you, and now they tell us that we can't see you because the Senators we know are away from Washington.

"I don't blame you for not wanting to shake hands with so many people, but isn't there some way we could just see you before we leave? I am eleven and Billy is eight.

"We have begged mother and daddy for nearly a year to bring us here and I am afraid we won't get to come back for a long, long time.

"With love from Gertrude Ann Windsor."

Mr. Hoover could not resist reading the letter when it was brought to him. Instructions were given to his secretary, and in a short time the young visitors were sitting beside the great mahogany desk in his private office telling him about Texas and their trip and listening to stories of things that happen around the White House. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Windsor, parents of the children, apologized to Mr. Hoover for their daughter's act in writing to him, but the President indicated that no apology was necessary, by visiting with the children for 10 minutes, telling them about "Yukon," and why he had to be sent away because Washington weather was too warm for him, and presenting to each an autographed photograph of himself before bidding them goodby.

Hyde and Legge Take Action for News on Crop Situation

Former Tours Virginia—Latter to Visit Iowa—Attention of Both Is on Means of Providing Feed for Winter for Stock

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of President Hoover's National Drought Relief Committee, was carrying on a personal inspection of drought conditions in Virginia on Aug. 21, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board and a member of the relief committee, announced that he will leave for Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 23, to meet farmers in that section.

Both Mr. Hyde and Mr. Legge expressed their opinion that the shortage of hay and corn can be overcome by proper utilization of surpluses in feeds ordinarily not used in large quantities. Prompt action by farmers to get their feed rations on a prorated basis that will look toward using up available surpluses of wheat, rye and other grains was urged.

Mr. Hyde slipped away from Washington in the company of J. A. Garber (R.), Representative from Virginia, for an automobile tour through areas affected by dry weather. Especial attention was given to pasturage conditions and the Secretary conferred with live stock men as to the best way to overcome the apparent shortage of hay for the coming winter.

Mr. Hyde made frequent stops along the Shenandoah Valley Pike and personally inspected the fields. John D. Shepherd, federal crop statistician, who accompanied the party, estimated the corn crop east of the Blue Ridge along the Lee-Jackson Highway at 20 per cent of normal.

When told by S. M. Cox, Rockingham County agent, that the need for hay in this section was acute, Mr. Hyde declared that the available surplus of last year should tide over the live-stock situation.

"We have enough hay in the United States to take care of our domestic needs without increasing our normal imports," the Secretary said.

"Our crop this year will be around 95,000,000 tons, and we have a carry-over from last year of 12,500,000 tons. I think I am safe in saying that farmers in the valley can obtain clean alfalfa hay from Colorado or other western states at $15 a ton, and with a freight rate of about $8 a ton it would cost them not more than $23 a ton."

Hay dealers who might attempt to boost the price of their commodity through pools to take advantage of the shortage would be sternly dealt with, Mr. Hyde continued. Instances of such manipulation should be

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BRIGANDS LOOT TOWN IN HONAN; 'RED' PLOT FAILS

500 Slain in Hanchengchen —Nanking Thwarts Plan of Communists

SHANGHAI (AP)—A carnival of looting and killing in Hanchengchen, western Honan Province, was reported in press dispatches Aug. 22 saying brigands had slain 500 persons, looted 300 shops and abducted 800 persons whom they were holding for ransom.

The dispatches said the brigands numbering more than 2000 fell upon the virtually defenseless city two weeks ago, and as a result of their occupation, the town was practically in ruins.

Aug. 21, the reports said, the marauders left Hanchengchen, taking with them their captives. The bandits were said to be making their way toward the west, and seeking their hide-a-ways in the mountains of eastern Shansi Province.

With the bandit army went practically everything of value in the town, it was said.

NANKING (AP) — Government authorities announced Aug. 22 the arrest of 20 Communist leaders within the walls of this capital and the frustration of a plot to overthrow the Nationalist Government, which included the dynamiting of various government buildings here.

Authorities said among those arrested was a fashionably dressed, foreign educated girl, who they quoted as saying was doing "Red" espionage work among government officials.

Officials said they confiscated stores of explosives and Communist literature, large quantities of which had been circulated throughout the capital during the last several days.

The Communists planned to cause disturbances within the capital, authorities said, as part of their lawless program.

Picketing Arrests Increase in India

KARACHI, India (AP)—Several persons were injured Aug. 21 when police wielded their sticks to disperse crowds on three occasions in a picketing campaign.

In one instance the Indians threw stones and mud at a liquor shop which was under picket and then molested the manager. He was rescued by the president of the municipal council.

POONA, India (AP)—The police Aug 22 raided the offices of several associations under legal ban and residences of the members of the organizations in the city of Poona and the cantonments. Among those arrested was H. V. Tulpule, president of the Poona City municipality.

CALCUTTA, India (AP)—An ex-President of the Indian National Congress, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azed, was arrested here Aug. 21 for a speech he recently delivered at Meerut.

DELHI, India (AP)—A man known as Abdulla, described as the "dictator" of the local war council, 12 women and a boy were arrested here Aug. 22, under the picketing regulation.

CALCUTTA (AP)—This city on Aug. 22 had a new Mayor who, like his predecessor, is in jail. The new official, Subhas Chandra Bose, defeated the Moslem candidate, Unsud Dowlah. He succeeds J. M. Sen Gupta, who also is a prisoner.

Bose, however, may already be said to have occupied the mayoral chair, as his supporters solemnly placed his portrait in the seat of honor after the election. Both the new Mayor and his predecessor were imprisoned for their civil disobedience activities.

CANAL SAFETY LAID TO STAND IN CARIBBEAN

Protection Is Necessary, Institute of Politics Speaker Says

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The strategic sea frontier of the United States should be extended to the eastern limits of the Caribbean area in order to insure the safety of the Panama Canal, Rear Admiral Charles L. Hussey, U. S. N., retired, declared before the general conference of the Institute of Politics here Aug. 22.

"The loss of the Panama Canal would be a disaster second only to the invasion of the continental United States," he said in explanation.

Admiral Hussey spoke at the last of a series of conferences of Caribbean and Pan-American problems, at which the majority of speakers had emphasized the rights of small nations to self-determination and the adverse opinion aroused throughout Central and South America by the policy of intervention being pursued by the United States in the Caribbean area.

Basing his position on the assumption that the security of the United States is a practical necessity, outweighing the theoretical rights of sovereignty of the Central-American republics, Admiral Hussey said that the strategic aspect of our national defense centers in the Panama Canal. "American naval strategy," he declared, "should aim to exclude an enemy from this area rather than to fight one there. It should preclude any foreign forces approaching the canal as to endanger the area by aerial bombs."

Not only a powerful, mobile, naval force, supplemented by a strong air army, but also control of focal points throughout the area, are essential for its defense, he said.

In answer to those who on previous days had described poverty in Porto Rico and cultural repression in Haiti as arguments against the intervention of the United States in Central-American countries, he said our intervention should not be judged solely by regrettable incidents, but also by the good it has accomplished. The mere possibility of such intervention tends to prevent internal

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WILLIAMS-LUNDGREN PLAN WORLD FLIGHT

WASHINGTON (AP)—The intention of Roger Q. Williams and Ted Lundgren to make a round-the-world flight was revealed here Aug. 21 after the fliers had discussed their proposed route with State Department officials.

England, the Irish Free State, Germany, Holland and Japan, at the request of the aviators, have been asked by the department for permission to allow their territory to be flown over or touched upon during the flight. Private arrangements are being made by the fliers to secure the permission of the Soviet Government to permit the flight across European Russia and Siberia. Having no diplomatic relations with the Soviet, the State Department does not correspond directly with Moscow.

Williams and Lundgren spent most of the day conferring with department officials regarding their plans for the flight.

MRS. O'DONNELL ADDS STILL MORE TO LEAD

AMARILLO, Tex. (AP)—Aided by a tail wind, Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell of Long Beach, Calif., Aug. 21 added to her lead in the National Women's Air Derby, from Long Beach to Chicago.

Mrs. O'Donnell averaged nearly 170 miles an hour from Lubbock, Tex., to Amarillo, her elapsed time totaling 42m. and 11s. for the 120 miles. Mrs. O'Donnell won both legs of the flight, speeding from Roswell, N. M., to Lubbock in 1h, 3m, 41s.

WAY IS SOUGHT TO DEPORT ALIEN DRY VIOLATORS

Action Following Serving of Sentences Urged to Aid Enforcement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Prohibition enforcement would be speeded up and much duplication of effort avoided if aliens convicted of violations of the prohibition laws were deported after they had served jail sentences, according to Andrew J. McCampbell, prohibition administrator for the three districts comprising the State of New York.

"I firmly believe this should be done," declared Mr. McCampbell. "Aliens comprised a very large percentage of the 80,447 persons arrested in the United States by the prohibition forces during the 12 months ended June 30. At present, when they are convicted they are sent to prison and, so far as I know, released at the end of their terms, only to start in their bootlegging operations again in a majority of cases.

"If they were deported, as most of them could be under the laws which make it possible to deport aliens convicted of felonies, we would not be forced to pick them up again. Moreover, with each experience they become more cautious and wiser in the ways of the underworld and it is harder work for us to catch them. I believe that prohibition enforcement would be speeded up considerably if we were to exercise the laws which would permit us to weed out a large part of the bootlegging element."

Mr. McCampbell's remarks were provoked by the conviction recently of Bishop Charles Merzena of the Czechoslovak Orthodox Old Catholic Church, who was sentenced to serve a year and a day at Atlanta Penitentiary because he asked his priests to sign withdrawal orders for sacramental wine and then sold the wine to bootleggers. At the trial it was brought out that the office of Maurice Campbell, former prohibition administrator, had issued permits to Bishop Merzena for the withdrawal of more than 40,000 gallons of wine during 1929. Witnesses testified that 10 to 25 gallons was sufficient for the sacramental needs of each Slavic Orthodox Church during a year.

It was also brought out that Bishop Merzena was an alien and subject to deportation following his term at Atlanta. But Mr. McCampbell said he did not intend to take action to secure the Bishop's deportation. Such action must originate in the office of the United States Attorney, he explained.

Robert B. Watts, assistant United States Attorney in charge of prohibition, however, said deportation procedure must originate with the Commissioner of Immigration. When the immigration authorities ask the United States Attorney to act, his office places the matter before the court.

At the office of the Commissioner of Immigration on Ellis Island it was explained that aliens, to be deported for a felony, must have been convicted of an offense involving "moral turpitude" committed within five years after entry, or of two offenses committed since May 1, 1917, and must have been sentenced to one year or more in prison. Such deportations are a matter of routine, it was explained. Bootleggers are considered as having committed offenses involving "moral

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CANADA 'DIGS OUT' INDIAN 'LOST TRIBE'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Known as the "lost tribe" of Indians and probably the last of Canada's "wild Indians," the Caribou Lake tribe gathered recently on the shores of Nikip Lake and held an all night feast. The signing of treaty documents with the Dominion and Ontario governments and the acceptance of treaty money was being celebrated.

Last year this tribe refused to meet the Government authorities and refused the treaty money. According to communications received from the deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, the Indians have been "dug out" of their wilderness territory in Patricia district and are now reconciled to the laws of the white man.

The Indians were paid in full and are elated over their relations with the "pale faces." There are only 176 members in the "lost tribe." Few of them have ever been out to the railroad track or had ever seen a white man prior to the arrival of the treaty makers.

Elected to Presidency of Bar Association

JOSIAH MARVEL

Wilmington (Del.) Attorney Named Unanimously at Chicago

Higher Tariff Urged in Canada to Boost Work

Official Estimate Places Unemployment in Dominion at 200,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Raising of tariffs on a selected list of commodities with the purpose of giving Canadian manufacturers the home market was considered as one of the ways in which unemployment might be reduced, during the emergency session of the Employment Service Council of Canada held here Aug. 21.

The Canadian Manufacturers Association was asked through its delegates whether a guarantee could be given them if the Canadian manufacturer were given the home market that they would refrain from raising prices. While the manufacturers' representatives could not give such a guarantee, they urged that many examples could be quoted of materially lower prices following raising of tariffs.

Inclusion of such a contentious matter drew down reproof from the Canadian Council of Agriculture delegates who urged that anything tending to raise production costs on the farm was detrimental to employment in Canada rather than beneficial.

Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, announced incomplete returns of 113,000 unemployed in 84 urban centers and gave an official estimate of 200,000 in the whole of Canada. The cities reporting predicted that in mid-winter another 46,000 would swell the ranks of the jobless.

Discussion centered on the inauguration of public works and highways right across Canada for the purpose of providing work. Mr. Robertson promised that when all possible had been done in this and other directions, the Federal Government would see "that no man wishing to work and unable to find work would be permitted to go hungry or cold."

Japan Views Rise in Population as Sign of Crowding

TOKYO (AP)—Japan is preparing to count noses. Oct. 1 is the day for the big tally, and a nation-wide campaign of education is already in progress, for householders as well as for the 20,000 paid enumerators.

Ten years ago Japan took its first nation-wide census by modern methods and found the population to be 55,963,053 for Japan proper, 77,005,519 for the Japanese Empire, including Korea, Formosa and Saghalien. This year official estimates indicate the figures will be about 63,750,000 for Japan proper, a gain of, roughly, 14 per cent in 10 years and nearly 90,000,000 for the Empire.

The Japanese approach their census in a manner different from that of America, where the bigger the figures the happier is everyone concerned. The attitude here is regretful rather than boastful. Although some of the cities take pride in numbers and jealously compete for precedence in the order of size, for the country as a whole, increase means crowding. The nation knows that it has been growing at the rate of about 750,000 a year for the last decade and this increase is not regarded as evidence of progress and prosperity.

New Device Records Voice in Talkies Direct on Film as Picture Progresses

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new system of recording and projecting talking pictures has been perfected by George K. Spoor and his associates, who have recently attracted attention with their stereoscopic film device. Mr. Spoor stated on Aug. 21 that the new sound-on-film process, which dispenses with electrical means of reproducing sound, would be ready for public showing in a Chicago theater in about a week.

The new process permits as much space on the film to be used for the photographic image as was used in silent pictures, whereas talking pictures now in use take part of this space for the sound track, which is impressed on the edge of the image in the form of varying densities or areas of shadow which are again turned into sound, when the picture is projected through the medium of a photo-electric cell.

In the new Spoor process the sound is engraved by a needle on the edge of the film, outside the perforations that keep it running through the camera and projection machine with precision. This needle produces a variable groove similar to that used in the making of a phonograph disk, and so dispenses with electrical translation of the sound in favor of purely mechanical transition. Mr. Spoor says that the sound track will be engraved on the finished prints when they are ready for showing, from a master record made at the time the photographic record was made. A great reduction of cost, both in the recording and showing of talking pictures, is claimed for the new process.

HUGHES SETS JUST PEACE AS BAR GOAL

Welcomes Visiting Jurists to Convention—Explains American Judicature

CALLS FOR REFORMS IN ADMINISTRATION

Rests Welfare of Nation on Respect for Law—Defends Doctrine of State Rights

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"The new international intimacies with their happy prophecies of a better understanding," fostered by the fraternal intercourse of such international gatherings as the current meeting of the American Bar Association, should do much for the cause of world peace, Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, said in an address of welcome to the foreign visitors Aug. 21.

The meeting, held in the new Civic Opera House, attracted the largest gathering of any session, and on the stage was a more distinguished assembly of notables than Chicago has seen for many a day. In addition to the Chief Justice and officers of the association were Elihu Root and Frank B. Kellogg, with numerous distinguished lawyers from Europe and Canada.

"Our friends from England and France, from Scotland, from the Irish Free State, from the Dominion of Canada," Mr. Hughes said, "we greet you as collaborators in the greatest of human causes, the cause of a just peace. In these days of delightful comradeship you will give us far more than you can receive. You broaden our vision; you reinforce our resolves. May we form here enduring friendships.

Solidarity of Interests

"In order to attain our ends, we need the inspiring influence of delightful contacts, free from the distractions of practice and the contentions of the forum. As American lawyers, we need the inspiration of international gatherings to give us a keener sense of national responsibility as well as of international fraternity, of the solidarity of the interests of justice throughout the world.

"We may thus profitably contemplate our responsibility in relation to the conservation of peace by securing proper support for the judicial institutions of peace. If we cannot generate the disposition to arrange for the competent and impartial disposition of international controversies of a legal nature, how can we hope to compose amicably the conflicts of national policies which lie outside the range of accepted legal principles?

"In the performance of this duty to secure the adequate administration of international justice the bars of all civilized nations may unite, and thus not only attain an end common to all but may find their strength renewed for their separate endeavors at home."

Replying to this greeting first was Viscount Dunedin, representing the Lords of Appeals and Judges of the High Court of England, who brought a message from King George V expressing the hope that the meeting would increase the feeling of goodfellowship between the lawyers of Great Britain and the United States.

Replies by Visitors

Others to reply from England were Sir William Jowitt, representing the senior bar, and Sir Roger Gregory, the solicitors. James Stevenson Leadbetter, representing the senior bar from Scotland, spoke on behalf of his colleagues, and from the Irish Free State came Justice Hanna to express his thanks for this, the first invitation lawyers of the Irish Free State have had to attend an international conference of lawyers.

Henri Decugis, heading the French delegation, acknowledged the compliment to France, while Chief Justice Harvey, who with N. W. Rowell heads the Canadian deputation, completed the acknowledgments.

Henry Upson Sims, president of the association, introduced the visitors.

Centering his attention on problems confronting the legal profession of the United States, the Chief Justice said, "The greatest need in this country today is improvement in the administration of justice, especially of the criminal law."

The fostering of respect for the law itself, and "the maintenance of the primary safeguards of life and property against organized criminal assaults, against the debauching of our institutions by the capitalization of crime," he characterized as of far greater importance than any considerations having to do with the letter of the law.

Public Support Essential

"Most essential is the robust sentiment which, regardless of the differences of political parties and policies, demands purity and competence in official action, without which all democratic efforts are futile. Some of our difficulties strike so deep in our social organization and methods that even a united bar could not solve them. But, as lawyers we cannot escape special responsibility so far as the administration of justice in our courts is concerned.

"A quickened bar, alert to its power and responsibility, can secure honest, able and fearless prosecuting officers, magistrates and judges. Our Government is one of laws through men, and most of our problems in the administration of the criminal law could be solved by the selection of competent men, free from the corrupting influences of fear and favor.

"Contrary to erroneous opinion, which I regret to say is widely held

the profession of the law favors the breeding of such men, because its greatest reward in high professional repute, without which pecuniary success is but a mockery, is reserved for those who in the opinion of their intimates, their clients and professional brethren, have demonstrated not only technical ability, but independence of character, scrupulous loyalty to the law and an unwavering fidelity to trust."

High Personnel Demanded

The Chief Justice then issued a final plea to the bar "to perform its best service by united effort to see that the administration of justice is committed to those who command professional esteem. Such men," he said, "sustained by the sentiment of the bar, can make administration a source of pride rather than of anxiety and complaint."

At one point in his address, when for the benefit of the foreign visitors the Chief Justice was explaining the complexity of the Government of the United States, he took occasion to defend the doctrine of state's rights.

"Paradoxical as it may seem," he said, "not only the security but the efficiency of the Union lies in the appropriate maintenance of the authority of the states within the proper spheres of local government and local policy. Despite all the economic changes and the intimacies of closely related activities, notwithstanding the vast expansion of interstate commerce in novel forms leading to unanticipated applications of the national authority, which was granted with extraordinary wisdom in a very general formula, the states continue as reservoirs of power reserved, not conferred, by which they deal with a multitude of particular concerns, and enjoy differentiations congenial to local sentiment.

"However difficult it may be, in constitutional interpretation, to maintain perfectly, and to the satisfaction of all, this balance between state and nation, it is of the essence of American institutions that it should be preserved so far as human wisdom makes this possible, and that encroachments upon state authority, however contrived, should be resisted with the same intelligent determination as that which demands that the national authority should be fully exercised to meet national needs.

Responsibility of People

"This is not simply the responsibility of the courts. It is fundamentally the responsibility of the people, the ultimate repository of political power who may make and unmake institutions and finally determine what sort of a government they will have. We are constantly reminded that the streams of political life will not rise higher than their source, and that the security of the nation must ultimately be found in the sense of individual civic responsibility, in that political virtue which begins at home."

There was evident throughout the great audience, which filled every seat to the topmost gallery, in the speeches of the visitors and in their private greetings to the Chief Justice in the wings, a sense of utmost admiration and respect which, while it might be attributed in part to the dignity of the office he represented, was most obviously a personal tribute to Mr. Hughes.

Bar Withdraws Objection to Communications Bill; Favors Child Labor Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Opposition to legislation establishing a federal commission on communications covering radio, cable, telephone and telegraph was withdrawn by the American Bar Association at its annual convention here. The association approved a model child labor law for submission to the states, and indorsed or banned a score of other measures.

The bar's change of front on the Couzens communications bill was made because it felt the question had become sufficiently "close and controversial so that the association should not be asked longer to take any position in the matter." This incidentaly appeared the reverse of action taken on prohibition, when a referendum was sent to the membership because the question had become more heated.

Previous hostility to the new plan for regulation of radio and other electrical communication was based on the ground that it was premature. The bar association's committee on communications reiterated its view that there was no evidence of an immediate need for such legislation, but expressly stated that its retirement from its former position of antagonism was not to be construed as implying either approval or disapproval of the Couzens bill or any of its provisions. This stand the bar association adopted as its own. The committee report was presented by Louis G. Caldwell, former general counsel for the Fedral Radio Commission.

Vigorous Defense Voiced

The child labor law, designed to make child labor legislation uniform in all the states, was not passed without a puff of excitement. A delegate arose to object to uniform state legislation as applied to child labor, holding that differing conditions in the states made it impracticable.

The feeling of the country is that child labor should be abolished either by state or federal legislation, replied Brig.-Gen. Nathan W. MacChesney of Chicago in a short but vigorous defense. Public sentiment, he declared, called for bringing standards of child labor up to a decent minimum. The model state law was the alternative for the federal child labor amendment which failed. There should not be a few states blotting the escutcheon of the country with distinctly low standards of child labor law.

The vote recorded spontaneous assent with but a very minor chord to the contrary. The model act came up to the bar association from the conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, which completed its drafting here last week. The association also accepted the other model acts finished by the conference at this year's session, relative to divorce, pistol carrying, aviation and motor vehicles.

Bankruptcy Law Upheld

An apparently marked difference of viewpoint on the merits of the federal bankruptcy law exhibited itself during the day as between Thomas D. Thacher, Solicitor-General of the United States, and the association's committee on commercial law and bankruptcy. The committee declared that "The present system has been found to be working fairly satisfactorily throughout the country generally," and the association declined to strike this comment from one of its resolutions.

Later, Judge Thacher, who has recently undertaken a national investigation into bankruptcy practice at the instance of President Hoover, told the convention that the federal bankruptcy act was woefully deficient. He declared that it promoted commercial dishonesty and fraud on a large scale.

From his previous personal experience with its operation in New York City, he declared that it was "perfectly designed" "to promote inefficiency in the administration of bankrupt estates; to grant discharges without investigation and therefore without discrimination between misfortune justifying a discharge and misconduct deserving of measures to prevent its recurrence; and to encourage dishonesty and reckless disregard of business integrity on the part of large numbers of people who, taking advantage of the freedom with which credit is extended in this country, incur indebtedness which they know they cannot pay, and then have recourse to the statute to be discharged of their debts."

It appears from this and several other recent meetings in the West that bankruptcy reform has suddenly become a very live issue in the law.

Arbitration Bill Deferred

Legislation concerning the settlement of industrial disputes affecting interstate commerce will not be pushed in the immediate future by the bar association, it decided. It has a bill establishing a federal industrial council and making industrial arbitration agreements irrevocable and enforceable. Organized labor however, is not yet ready to proceed, reported Rush C. Butler of Chicago, chairman of the commerce committee. He said the committee expected to have its Sherman anti-trust law amendments ready for next year's session.

Defeat of legislation limiting the jurisdiction of federal courts sitting in equity or labor disputes and fixing the public policy in relation thereto was recommended by the association. This is a bill in which labor is interested. The bar association also turned thumbs down on the following other bills:

Exempting newspapermen from testifying with respect to the source of confidential information before either House of Congress or any committee or joint committee thereof; providing trial by jury for acts constituting contempt of court; taking away from the federal courts the power to pass on public utility questions; providing that the United States Supreme Court shall not hold any act of Congress unconstitutional except by unanimous vote; all legislation radically limiting the jurisdiction of federal courts or decreasing their authority.

Study of Unauthorized Practice

The problem of the unauthorized practice of law has grown to such an extent that the association authorized the appointment of special committee to deal with it. An investigation will be made of the practice of law by corporations and lay individuals. Federal legislation to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia was indorsed.

The committee on aeronautical law was authorized to study further the subject of a uniform state aeronautical law, which it hopes to submit next year. Federal regulation of motor vehicles operating in interstate commerce as common carriers of passengers was asked.

A bill to extend the jurisdiction of the United States Board of Tax Appeals was recommended. Action was ordered deferred because of present unfavorable prospects, in pressing a bill vesting in the Supreme Court power to prescribe by general rules the practice and procedure in actions at law corresponding to the power it now has on the equity side and in bankruptcy and admiralty.

Early in the week a request that the bar association make consideration of a reorganization a main order of business for next year was adopted by the Conference of Bar Association delegates. The aim is a coördination of the bar associations of the country so that the American Bar Association "may more fully represent and make effective the sentiment of the profession."

This convention is the largest the association has ever held. More than 2400 members were registered.

British Women Lawyers Aspire to Posts on Bench

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—England has approximately 100 women lawyers, Mrs. Florence Earengey of the Middle Temple Inn, London, told a gathering here, under auspices of the women's committee of the American Bar Association.

"We of this generation in England are the pioneers and will not do more than clear the way," added the British lawyer. "In 10 years perhaps we shall push open the door a little and very much later we shall enter the law profession side by side with men."

Having achieved one of her great ambitions, that of sitting next to a woman judge—she was referring to Genevieve R. Cline, Judge of the United States Customs Court—Mrs. Earengey expressed the hope that some day England would have women judges.

An average of two women to every 10 men on each jury in England is helping to pave the way for the English woman lawyer, noted Mercy Ashworth, of Lincoln's Inn, London.

Paying high tribute to the achievements of American women, one of the English guests concluded, "You have shared the duties and efforts of the men of your country and it is due you now to reap with them the fruits of your work."

Interest in Pictures Is Reported Revived

AMONG the encouraging signs now appearing on the business horizon is a sharp upturn in attendance at motion picture theaters. Public interest is felt to have passed its low point and to be developing in a way that will make the rest of this year a normally profitable one for motion picture producers.

In some quarters it is believed that producers have witheld some important new films due to uncertainty over prospects for summer attendance at theaters. Reports from the amusement field now state, however, that the fall recovery is already under way.

Committee on Citizenship Avoids Disputed Issues

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—After the deletion which the report of its American citizenship committee suffered at the hands of the American Bar Association, the committee presented another report, very mild in tone and avoiding any reference to farm relief or prohibition.

It stressed the work the committee has undertaken to promote interest in the Constitution of the United States during Constitution Week in September and declared the committee's paramount object to have the Constitution taught properly in the schools.

Deleted sections of the original report said that "we bring to the people the Constitution as it was with the first ten amendments." This language led to an impression among many delegates that the committee had circulated copies of the Constitution with the later amendments left off.

From the floor of the convention Mrs. Catherine W. McCulloch, well-known Chicago woman lawyer, demanded to know whether this was the case. F. Dumont Smith of Hutchinson, Kan., chairman of the committee, replied that the Constitution as appearing in the committee's pamphlets was the Constitution as it is today.

Ramsay MacDonald Lover of Good Music

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Britain, is a great lover of music.

Speaking at the jubilee of the Guildhall School of Music in London, Mr. MacDonald said he had enjoyed many Sunday afternoons listening to the broadcast of Bach's church cantatas from the school.

"I confess that whether I am at home in my quiet peaceful house in Hampstead or down at Chequers," the Prime Minister's official residence, he continued, "I make it a rule to issue an order—and I am not given to that very much—that there shall be no engagement, no interference, no business, but that my friends and I shall retire to a quiet corner and spend a very inspiring, comfortable, and peaceful half-hour listening to the broadcasts."

RECEIPTS GO UP FOR LONDON TRAMS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—With the announcement of a surplus of over £128,000 above expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1930, the London County Council Tramways have recorded their first profit since 1923.

The result for the year 1929-1930 was a deficiency of £6789, and in the previous year the deficiency was £226,211. It is stated that the chief factors in the improvement for 1929-30 were an increase of £86,391 in passenger traffic receipts and a net reduction of £72,564 in working expenses. The total number of passengers carried was 726,414,871, and the number of car miles run was 70,756,225.

Forestry Gains Help in South Through Funds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Southern Forestry Experiment Station, with 10 times as much money available as in 1921, has an opportunity for research which will be of widespread benefit. That several states have lent men from their forestry departments to the station shows an increasing interest in conserving the source of two-thirds of the United States' hardwood timber supply.

In 1921 the station began its work with a $15,000 appropriation; it has $153,300 with which to work in 1931. Among the expenditures planned, according to E. L. Demmon, director of the station in New Orleans, La., the following indicate the more important projects: $25,000 for a survey of Southern hardwood forests; $10,500 for silvicultural research; $10,000 to investigate the relationship between fire and resin yields in naval stores operations; and $10,000 to find out the best methods of cutting yellow pine to insure natural reforestation.

Much has been done not only by the Federal Forest Service but by states and lumber companies to conserve the Southern hardwood supply. Among the larger reforestation projects are those at Bogalusa and Urania, La. Yale students of forestry have done research at the latter lumber town. Bogalusa typifies the newer lumber center. Formerly, such a town would have thrived while the timber lasted and then would have been abandoned. Lumbermen there have undertaken a reforestation project which will stabilize their business and that of the town they built.

Increased federal funds for the Southern experiment station will make possible more inclusive studies. The experimenters intend to put large tracts in the hardwood producing areas on a scientific basis of timber cropping. Planting, growing and cutting of trees will be done as carefully as if the crop were corn or wheat. Such methods should provide better and cheaper hardwood lumber for the entire country.

SINGLE-MANNED YACHT REACHES AZORES PORT

PONTA DELGADA, Azores (AP) — The American sailing yacht Evalu, which 41 days ago started from Boston with its owner, Henry Blanco, and his wife and daughter as the only passengers, has arrived here.

Mr. Blanco, who navigated the craft all the way, said storms were encountered which delayed him. The Evalu will depart soon for Madeira, Spain.

ARCHBISHOP RECALLED HOME

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. (AP)—Archbishop Damaskinos of Corinth, Greece, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in America, announced here the receipt of a cablegram Aug. 13 recalling him to his native land and naming Archbishop Athenagoras as his successor in the United States.

TRUST CASES DISMISSED

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Indictments charging 12 motion picture companies with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act were dismissed, Aug. 21, by Federal Judge George Cosgrave, at the request of government counsel.

BOLIVIA NAMES DELEGATES

LA PAZ, Bol. (By U. P.)—The Military Junta on Aug. 21 designated Adolfo Costa and Alberto Cortadellas as Bolivia representatives at the League of Nations.

EATON DENIES HE BACKED SUIT TO HOLD UP MERGER

Financier Also Says He Didn't Underwrite Steel Case Expense

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—Cyrus S. Eaton denied, Aug. 22, that he caused International Shares Corporation to bring the suit for an injunction against the Youngstown Sheet & Tube-Bethlehem Steel merger or that he had underwritten the expenses of the action.

The Cleveland financier, who testified Aug. 21 that he and his companies had purchased $11,000,000 worth of Sheet & Tube stock in an effort to halt the merger was turned over to the defense when Luther Day, of plaintiff's counsel announced there would be no more direct examination.

Mr. Eaton said he did not underwrite the expenses, but discussed that matter with his associates. He said he made a statement to the proxy committee in which he said that while he hoped opponents of the merger would share in the expense of the suits, he would stand the expenses if they did not.

The cross-examination then turned to the formation of Mr. Eaton's committee to obtain anti-merger proxies. Mr. Eaton said he advised Philip Schaff, Youngstown broker, to form the committee and to give information to stockholders after Mr. Schaff had told him the people of Youngstown were "frantically opposed to the merger and distressed and sick at the thought of it."

Evidence tending to show that three members of Mr. Eaton's proxy committee which fought the merger were not actual stockholders in the Youngstown Company, was read into the court record during the cross-examination.

Newton D. Baker of defense counsel asked Mr. Eaton if he knew that Mr. Schaff, W. H. Foster, chairman of the General Fireproofing Company, and Julius Kahn, president of the Truscon Steel Company, did not own Sheet & Tube stock.

Mr. Eaton said he was not aware of it.

Mr. Eaton told from the witness stand on Aug. 21 why he opposed the deal and how he had worked for more than a year to merge Inland Steel of Chicago with Youngstown.

He said he was told of the deal with Bethlehem at a meeting in Cleveland on March 7, less than two months after he had held a conference with L. E. and Paul Block of Inland Steel and had received assurance that a merger with that company might be effected.

SALAMANCA BOLIVIAN CHIEF

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—Daniel Salamanca, Ismael Montes, and Bautista Saavedra, have been named as candidates for President, First Vice-President, and Second Vice-President, respectively, subject to the coming elections. Since they are unopposed their election is assured. Dr. Salamanca is an internationally known financial authority.

Reichswehr Chief to Resign Position

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The report that Gen. Wilhelm von Heye, Commander-in-Chief of the Reichswehr, intends to resign the coming winter has given rise to countless rumors here.

Conservative opinion is that he merely wants to take a rest after having stood at the head of the young German army for four years. Others point to the alleged intention of General Wilhelm Groener, Minister of Defense, to place younger men at the head of the Reichswehr.

In other circles it is held that a certain section of the militarists who allegedly would wish coöperation of the German army with the Red army of Soviet Russia wished to remove General von Heye, whose level-headedness would counteract any such adventures.

The Reichswehr is still in a state of formation and the post of Commander-in-Chief is therefore a very important one. The attitude of the man holding it may determine the attitude of the army to a very great extent. This is important in view of the importance of Germany's army in the event that an overthrow of the régime should be attempted.

ATLANTA PROTESTS RESULT OF CENSUS

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Court action to force the United States Census Bureau to recognize Atlanta as a city of 339,668, the population of the area incorporated by act of the last Legislature, was taken under consideration Aug. 20 at a special meeting of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

At the same time a decision was reached to make a formal protest against the decision to credit the city with the population only of Atlanta proper.

COLOMBIA STUDIES OIL BILL

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Dr. Francisco J. Chaux, Minister of Industries, stated Aug. 20 that an interparliamentary commission is still studying the new petroleum bill, which probably will be presented to Congress some time next week.

Ships Return to England for Food, Carrying Dissatisfied Colonists

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Aug. 22, 1630—The arrival on Aug. 20 of the Gift, with a scant supply of provisions for the general use of the plantation, led the magistrates to order the immediate return to England of half a dozen ships, with Captain Peirce of the Lion carrying instructions to sail again for Massachusetts Bay with a full cargo of provisions and supplies on the earliest possible date.

Today dawned with favorable winds from the west and southwest, and Captain Peirce decided upon immediate departure. The beating of drums and firing of guns warned the settlers of an unusual event, and ere long we were all at the water's edge bidding farewell to those who were returning to the homeland.

Prayers were offered by the Rev. John Wilson and the Rev. George Phillips, and salutes were fired from the fort on the hill and from the ships. The Rev. Francis Bright, one of those returning after a year at Salem and Charlestown, prayed fervently for the success of the Massachusetts Bay plantations as his shallop was pushed from the rude wharf toward the waiting ships. At least fivescore of people took this opportunity of returning to England. Their departure is explained by Deputy-Governor Thomas Dudley in these words:

"The ships being now upon their return, some for England, some for Ireland, there was as I take it, not much less than 100 (some think many more,) partly out of dislike for our government, which restrained and punished their excesses, and partly through fear of famine, not seeing other means than by their labor to feed themselves, which returned back again: and glad were we so to be rid of them. Others also, afterwards hearing of men of their own disposition, which were planted at Pascataway, went from us to them; whereby though our numbers were lessened, yet we accounted ourselves nothing weakened by their removal.

"Before the departure of the ships, we contracted with Mr. Peirce, master of the Lion, of Bristow, to return to us with all speed with fresh supplies of victuals, and gave him directions accordingly. With this ship returned Mr. Revell, one of the five underwriters here for the joint stock of the company, and Mr. Vassall, another of the assistants, and his family."

John Revell is a London merchant, of considerable means, who assisted in financing the Pilgrim migration to "New Plimoth" 10 years ago. He took an early interest in the affairs of the Massachusetts Bay Company, and became an "adventurer" in its stock. Beginning July 28, 1629, he has attended the meetings of the company with regularity, and on Oct. 20 of that year was chosen one of the assistants. He is one of 10 men chosen to safeguard the joint stock of the company, five of whom are to remain in England. After residing nine weeks in Salem and Charlestown, he will be able to give important information and advice to the stockholders and managers at home.

William Vassall is one of the patentees mentioned in the charter of the company, and also was chosen one of the 18 original assistants. He has been faithful in attendance at the Court of Assistants, but not entirely in sympathy with its decisions. Governor Winthrop tells me that he is "a gentleman of good circumstances, but a man of a busy and factious spirit, and always opposite to the civil government and way of our churches." He will be happier in Old England, and his place as assistant will be filled by some one more in sympathy with the policies of the other magistrates.

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Chocolate or Vanilla Angel Cake with Waldorf Ice Cream	10c

147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

COOPERATIVES OF 40 NATIONS TO HOLD PARLEY

Growing Stake in World Trade Won by International Concern

This is the first of two articles discussing the scope and achievements and the prospective undertakings of the coöperative movement, in view of the International Coöperative Congress, which is to be held in Vienna from Aug. 25 to 28. The congress will be reported by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in daily cable dispatches.*

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The thirteenth congress of the International Coöperative Alliance, convening at Vienna Aug. 25 to 28, marks a period of extraordinary growth on the part of the coöperative movement in the world. In the period since the war, the International Coöperative Alliance, founded in 1895 in England, the motherland of coöperation, has become, under the capable leadership of its present secretary-general, Henry J. May, the spearhead of the great coöperative movement.

The triennial congresses of the alliance are thus illuminating guides not only to the problems which the leaders of coöperative organizations in 40 countries, representing more than 55,000,000 members of coöperative societies, are trying to solve, but also to the place which coöperation has achieved in the modern world.

It is necessary to distinguish between the consumers' coöperative movement, which is fully represented in the International Coöperative Alliance, and the agricultural coöperative movement, which is mainly outside it. The fusion of these two different types of coöperatives and their drawing together within the ambit of international coöperation is one of the important tasks that the alliance is at present endeavoring to accomplish.

Imposing Membership

With regard to the consumers' coöperative societies, the extent of the movement may be gauged from the following statistical table, which includes the United States, where the coöperative movement among consumers is still in the very early stages of development:

Countries	No. Co-op. Societies 1929	No. of Membrs 1929	Total Turnover of Sales in Dollars
Britain	1,239	6,378,309	1,093,147,487
Germany	991	2,992,000	297,202,574
France	1,423	2,300,000	157,356,412
Sweden	866	421,618	88,230,563
Denmark	1,856	331,500	71,045,576
*Switzerland	516	350,973	55,215,330
Finland			
(Rural)	425	217,758	47,193,802
(Urban)	112	238,815	34,726,268
Czechoslovakia			
(Central Un.)	1,043	443,243	29,205,822
(German Un.)	176	231,875	14,186,086
Norway	440	104,685	27,967,594
U. S. A.	140	125,000	18,000,000
U. S. S. R.	24,540	43,200,000	4,512,886,597

*In Switzerland the latest available figures are for 1928.

Producing Activities

If one accepts the official average of 4½ persons pe family and also allows for the fact that in certain cases duplication of membership within families may occur, the astonishing estimate is arrived at that 'n Britain, Denmark Finland and Switzerland about half of the population is enrolled in the consumers' coöperative movement, in France and Sweden about one-third, and in Norway and Germany about one-fifth.

The national organizations of the consumers' coöperative societies are not merely distributors of goods to their members. They are also large producers of commodities of all sorts, such as dairy articles margarine, tea soap, furniture and domestic utensils.

The chief purchasing and productive activities of the coöperative national organizations are concentrated in the hands of the wholesale societies, which in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Holland and America are completely autonomous bodies, whereas in Switzerland, Sweden, Russia, Poland, Hungary, Norway, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania and Japan they form part of the national federation of their respective movements.

A comparison, however, between the total sales of the consumers' coöperative societies and those of the coöperative wholesale societies reveals the fact that the retail distributive societies have not yet found it possible to obtain the whole of their supplies through their own wholesales. On the other hand, the turnover of the coöperative wholesale societies is increasing, and there can be little doubt that they will with time concentrate in their hands most of the custom of the retail societies.

It is, indeed, with a view to strengthening not only the coöperative wholesale societies by making them the sole purchasing and productive organizations within the movement, but also the coöperative retail distributive societies, by inducing the members of the latter to give their entire custom to their own societies, that a vigorous campaign of education is being waged by the national coöperative organizations and by the International Coöperative Alliance.

Russia Takes Bulk of Farm Machinery

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Russia has moved up from third place a year ago to first place as a market for farm machinery exported from the United States and held third place as a market in the record export of electrical equipment during the first half of the current year, according to a review of the first six months of 1930 exports given out by the Department of Commerce.

An increase of 328 per cent over the first half of 1929 is recorded for exports of farm implements to Russia. Tractors counted heavily in the total, being valued at $21,705,867 for 16,535 units, out of an aggregate farm implement export to Russia of $30,251,259.

A rise of 10 per cent in exports of farm implements to all countries from the United States was recorded during the first half of 1930, with a total value of $78,986,029, as compared with $72,068,581 in the corresponding period last year.

Exports of meat from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, registered a rise of 6 per cent in quantity and 4 per cent in value over the previous year, with a total value of $78,619,000, according to the report. Fresh fruit exports showed a rise of 8 per cent in the same period, with a total of $12,045,000.

REPUBLICANS TO PAY 'DEBT' OWED TO HEFLIN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The general election in Alabama next November will find only two tickets in the contest for State and senatorial offices, the State Republican Convention meeting here Aug. 21 having decided it would not be "expedient" for that party to nominate candidates.

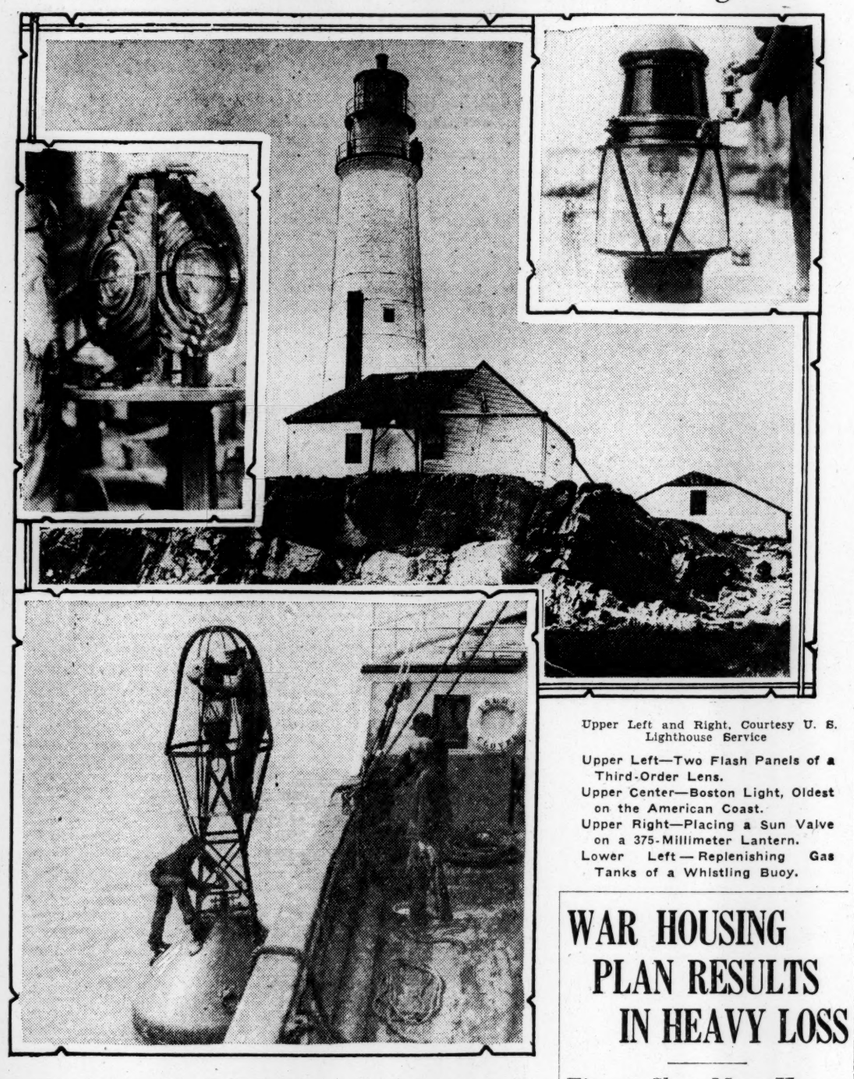
Speakers declared their intention of supporting J. Thomas Heflin and Hugh A. Locke, independent candidates for senator and governor, in opposition to the regular Democrats. They said the party "owed Heflin a debt" for his part in the Hoover campaign in 1928.

100 TO FIND WORK BUILDING SUBMARINE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ernest Lee Jahncke, Acting Secretary of the Navy, said, Aug. 21, the submarine V-7, under construction at Portsmouth, N. H., would cost $5,000,000 and would offer employment at that yard to about 100 men for two years.

The actual construction work at Portsmouth will cost $4,100,000, he said, while engines for the submarine being built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard will cost approximately $900,000.

What More Welcome Than the Flash of a Light?



Upper Left and Right, Courtesy U. S. Lighthouse Service

Upper Left—Two Flash Panels of a Third-Order Lens.
Upper Center—Boston Light, Oldest on the American Coast.
Upper Right—Placing a Sun Valve on a 375-Millimeter Lantern.
Lower Left—Replenishing Gas Tanks of a Whistling Buoy.

Radio in the Lighthouse Service Adds Much to Safety of Vessels

Boston Light, the first lighthouse built by any of the American Colonies, and probably the first structure of its kind to be erected on either of the American continents, is this year celebrating its 214th year of service, while Massachusetts is observing the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Many changes have been necessary during the past two centuries to keep this light in the forefront of American lighthouses, and it is a far cry from the original whale-oil lamps fitted with crude reflectors, to the incandescent oil vapor light and beautifully cut and polished lens of today.

Today, Boston Light is a part of an extensive system of aids to navigation which covers all of the coastwise waters and the more important inland waterways of the United States. This band of protection is not only continuous along the coasts, but is being improved to reach further seaward. The stately tower on Lighthouse Island and the other aids to navigation which have gradually been added in the vicinity, illustarte the manner in which the Lighthouse Service is promoting safety at sea.

The ever increasing size and speed of ships has required a constant revision of lighthouse practice. As the speed of vessels increased, it was necessary that lights be visible farther so that the guiding beam might not be seen too late. The introduction of lenses and the adoption of more brilliant illuminants solved this problem. The traffic of Colonial days increased to the tremendous volume of today and the situation was met by increasing the number of lighthouses, lightships, buoys, and minor lights, until there are now nearly 20,000 in American waters. The size and draft of vessels increased and additional lights and similar aids were needed farther seaward.

While the watchword of the Lighthouse Service has always been dependability and safety of navigation has been the constant aim, the present day is bringing with it an insistent demand for both safe and continuous high speed navigation, regardless of weather conditions. The great cost of vessels and the economic consequences of cargoes being delayed has made it imperative that all efforts be made toward achieving this ideal. The most outstanding recent advances toward this goal have been made through the adaptation of radio to the needs of the Lighthouse Service.

The 100,000 candlepower beam of Boston Light is visible in clear weather for 16 miles and is one of the important leading lights for vessels approaching Boston Harbor. Five miles farther out and offering protection where water is too deep for erection of a lighthouse, is Boston Lightship. Not only does it also have a powerful light and a sound fog signal for use when visibility is low, but it is equipped with a radiobeacon.

This signalling device guides vessels to the harbor approaches regardless of weather, being unaffected by even the densest fog. It extends the protective value of a light station far out to sea, for the radio signal can be heard several hours before the station is actually sighted from incoming craft.

It is the aim of the Lighthouse Service to offer to every mariner approaching the coast, the means of determining his exact position. As the radiobeacons have the greatest range, they are first picked up. Approaching closer, the great landfall lights and the offshore lightships are sighted. Sea buoys, with lights, whistles and bells, mark the edges of the deep water channels. Important harbors are dotted with numerous minor lights, on islands, points of land, and sometimes on submarine sites. Passing these, vessels are guided to docks and anchorages by lines of harbor buoys indicating turns in the channels, obstructions, limits of deep water, and many other things of which the navigator must take cognizance.

The steady increase in the number of aids to navigation has made it possible for vessels to enter and leave almost every American port, either day or night and regardless of weather conditions. In conjunction with other developments, it has tended to reduce navigation to an exact natural science.

With the equipment now at his disposal, the modern navigator, from his first approach to land until the pier side is reached, is in almost constant touch with definite channel markers, through radio direction-finding instruments, sound signals and visual signals. Accurate charts show every coastal feature of value, including the position of the navigation aids, and soundings serve as a check upon other sources of information.

WAR HOUSING PLAN RESULTS IN HEAVY LOSS

Figures Show Many Houses Unsold and $50,000,000 Already in Red Ink

WASHINGTON (AP)—Figures just compiled by the United States Housing Corporation show there are 4785 homes scattered over the country as a result of the war-time building program, but it is estimated that the Government is about $50,000,000 on the red side of the ledger as a result.

Of the 6000 homes for government workers which it was decided to finish at the time of the armistice, and sell, preferably to the workers, there is a balance yet to pay of $1,826,273. There are 1215 homes still to be liquidated.

Although it may stand a financial loss, the venture will go down in history as a great success from an altruistic point of view. Twenty-five thousand workers were provided during the war with comfortable, homelike living quarters. Six thousand modern frame homes costing from $3000 to $5000, and designed by the best architects, have been bought, or are in process of being bought from the Government. From 10 to 15 years are allowed for payment, and the Government has not ousted tenants though the payments have lapsed, if it is found circumstances warrant clemency.

Mrs. Lulah T. Andrews, director of the United States bureau of housing and transportation, often makes trips to see tenants on the verge of losing their homes through economic conditions. Plans are sometimes worked out by which they are enabled to pull through and keep their homes.

The Government home-building program was a war-time measure launched in 1918 under President Wilson. Congress appropriated $100,000,000 to provide proper housing for people who came from all parts of the country to work in the munitions and armament centers and building projects were carried on in 27 different states. The six government hotels which housed 2000 women war workers in the capital were only recently torn down.

CHILE PRACTICES ECONOMY

QUITO, Ecuador (By U. P.)—Strong opposition to the Administration and the proposed budget was understood to have developed in Congress Aug. 21. The difficulty was generally believed to have arisen over the necessity of inaugurating a régime of strict economy, due to decreased revenues. Congressmen have accepted salary and expense reductions, and President Isidro Ayora has suppressed all projects and expenses not absolutely essential to the country.

Washington Refuses to Ban Manganese

WASHINGTON (AP)—Domestic producers of manganese were told Aug. 22 by Assistant Secretary Lowman they must submit comparative figures on the production costs of manganese here and in Russia before the Treasury would act on proposals to place an embargo on the ore from Russia.

The notice was given at a hearing on a complaint filed by the American Manganese Producers Association, which charged the iron and steel industry was violating provisions of the anti-dumping act of 1921.

J. Carson Adkerson, president of the association, in a statement read at the hearing said "It is clearly indicated that Russian manganese is being dumped on the American market."

"Therefore," he continued, "the American Manganese Producers' Association asks the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the appraisers' report and liquidation of entries of Russian manganese until the amount of additional dumping duty, properly chargeable under the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921 shall have been ascertained and assessed.

"Soviet agents in the United States have offered to undersell any American producer of manganese ore, regardless of what price the American producer may quote," he stated.

NEW ENGINE HORN WARNS BUT PLEASES

HOBOKEN, N. J. (AP)—Hark! those sweet sounds which issue from the railroad tracks emanate from the pneuphonic horn, successor to the locomotive whistle and the engine bell.

The Lackawanna Railroad, putting on display Aug. 21 a train of the sort which will be in operation on its suburban lines by the end of 1930, pointed with pride to the pneuphonic horn as one of the features of its new equipment.

More pleasing in tone but equally penetrating, the horn, said railway officials, will be "less annoying than whistle and bell to those residing near the right-of-way," yet it will deflect its warning both fore and aft, a happy circumstance when trains want to back up.

AUTHOR WINS MEDAL

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Italy (AP)—Mary Howell, an American writer, has won the gold medal annually awarded by the Stefano Pietri Foundation for the best work on Sardinia to appear during the year. Mrs. Howell's offering for the international competition appeared in a New York magazine last spring.

'Puck of Pook's Hill' Gets Backing in New Discovery at Hadrian's Wall

Blocked Gateway Bears Out Kipling Incident in Famous Story—Road-Widening Operations Reveal New Mile Castle on Great Roman Defense Works

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—Interesting corroboration of facts in Rudyard Kipling's "Puck of Pook's Hill" has just been made by archæological finds relating to that part of the romance which concerns the Roman Wall.

Road-widening operations on the Newcastle-Carlisle main road at Stagshaw Bank have led to the excavation of another Mile Castle—one of those stone sentinels which marked every Roman mile on the long defensive wall that stretched from the mouth of the Tyne to Solway Firth.

Kipling, in one of the stories in "Puck of Pook's Hill" relates how a young Roman officer, taking his company to the Wall for the first time, found one of the gateways blocked up. The long defense of Britain was tottering, troops were being withdrawn for foreign enterprises, and the blocked gateway represented the change in tactics. The word "Finis" was roughly scrawled on the stones.

This incident of the walled-up gate was regarded as a flight of a novelist's imagination, but these new excavations have proved it historically accurate, for such a blocked-up gate has been found for the first time at Stagshaw.

F. G. Simpson, director of archæological research at Durham University, has another theory on the matter, however. More probably, he thinks, it was found unnecessary to keep the gateway open owing to its proximity to the great Portgate through which the old Roman road passed into Scotland.

North of England archæologists have been making the most of the opportunity presented by the road-widening operations to add to their study of Hadrian's Wall, as portions of Roman remains long concealed under the road have temporarily been unearthed. They have been endeavoring to find the exact point at which the width of the Wall narrowed from the standard 10 Roman feet to 7½ feet.

Railroad Prepares for Trade Revival

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Confidence in a revival of business should actuate "preparedness" programs at this time, V. V. Boatner, president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, said on Aug. 22 in a statement announcing that his organization is carrying on an extensive improvement program despite the general reduction in traffic volume and revenues.

"Our attitude is best evidenced," he said, "by the fact that we have just ordered 15 new heavy freight locomotives for delivery in November. This order was a duplicate of one filled earlier this year and will give the Great Western 30 of the latest type locomotives, capable of handling a substantial additional volume of traffic. Maintenance and improvement work has been conducted on an increased scale since the first of the year.

"While the Great Western has suffered from smaller revenues along with other railroads we have the utmost confidence in a return of prosperity and the further development of the territory we serve."

HOOVER'S MESSAGE 'FLIES' TO CHICAGO

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maj. James J. Doolittle, army reserve air corps, took off Aug. 22 for Chicago carrying a message from President Hoover to the national air races there.

The message is to be read by Hiram Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, president of the National Aeronautic Association. Major Doolittle expects to arrive late in the afternoon.

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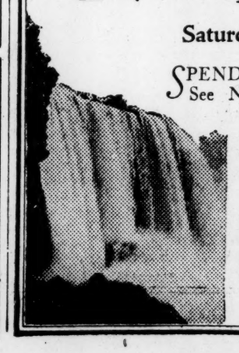
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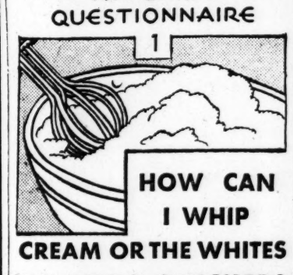
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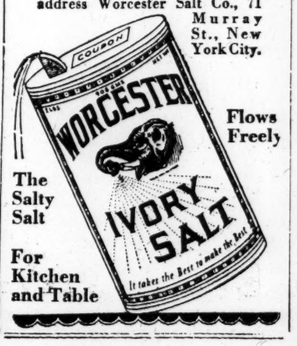

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WARD LIMITED TO EWALD CASE INVESTIGATION

Appeal Court Restricted to New York and Bronx. Roosevelt Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has specifically limited Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, as special prosecutor to consideration of the Ewald case, and has restricted the Appellate Division investigation of the New York City magistracy to New York and Bronx Counties, it was made clear just before the Governor left here on Aug. 21 on a tour of the State, from which he will return on Aug. 26.

Asked directly if his order superseding Thomas C. T. Crain, District Attorney, in the Ewald case by the Attorney-General meant a general inquiry, the Governor said:

"I followed the language that is always used in issuing such orders but I intended that the Attorney-General should be limited solely to the Ewald case."

The Governor smiled but made no further comment when reminded that Charles Burlingham, president of the New York County Bar Association had given the opinion that the order would permit the Attorney-General to investigate other appointments to the magistrates' bench.

The absence of any letter by the Governor to Justice Edward Lazansky, presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, second department, asking that court to make an investigation, disclosed the Governor's intention to leave the courts in Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties out of the present inquiry.

Samuel I. Rosenman, Governor's counsel, admitted that the appellate division investigation of alleged purchase of magistracies has been limited to Bronx and Manhattan, the Tammany strongholds, as was indicated in the Governor's letter of Aug. 21 to Victor J. Dowling, presiding justice of the appellate division, first department. A copy of this letter was sent to Edward R. Finch, who is acting as presiding justice while Justice Dowling is in Europe.

Attorney-General Ward left Albany on Aug. 21 to take charge personally of the New York City special jury investigation.

Mr. Ward has directed his New York office to announce that he would be glad to receive information from any source as to the alleged "buying and selling of all public offices in New York City."

Mayor Walker Welcomes Inquiry Into His Office

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—That Tammany would welcome an investigation by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt into New York City affairs was again asserted by Mayor James J. Walker, on Aug. 21, when he saw a copy of the letter written by Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d, Republican minority leader on the Aldermanic Board, to the Governor, charging that the Mayor's office was "the root of all the evils" in New York City, and suggesting that the State begin its investigation there.

"No one will welcome an investigation more than I would, if the Governor sees fit to bring it," Mayor Walker said. "If I didn't welcome it, I would have left town long ago."

Mayor Walker characterized the Baldwin letter as an "agglomeration of political attacks on Tammany over the last 20 years" and in his turn charged Mr. Baldwin with playing politics.

"When his party is recognized at an election by either the people of New York City or New York State," he continued, "then we will recognize him, but not before."

Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, appeared before Federal Judge Warren B. Burrows Aug. 22 for a ruling on his request that the three recalcitrant witnesses in the Ewald case who refused to answer questions before the federal grand jury must talk or face contempt proceedings.

ACTION IS SOUGHT TO DEPORT ALIENS BREAKING DRY LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

turpitude" and are being deported when coming within the provisions of the law, immigration authorities said.

Need Shown for Simpler Means of Deportation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—There is a "sore need" for a law under which aliens who persistently violate federal and state laws such as bootleggers and drug peddlers, could be swiftly deported, William W. Husband, Assistant Secretary of Labor, declared in a national radio forum address here Aug. 21.

A statute providing expulsion of alien law-breakers without the "necessity of indulging in hair-splitting legal discussions as to whether or not the offenses involve moral turpitude" would result in a material increase in their deportation, Mr. Husband predicted.

"An alien who is sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more because of a crime involving moral turpitude committed within five years after entry is subject to deportation, or if twice sentenced he may be deported without regard to length of residence here," he explained.

"An alien may spend a large part of his time in prison as the result of repeated convictions as a bootlegger or even, in some cases, as a dope peddler, and yet be immune from deportation because it has been held that such offenses, no matter how flagrant they are, do not involve moral turpitude."

Why are not the notorious gangsters that infest the great cities deported? is an often repeated question, according to Mr. Husband. "It is true," he explained, "that a good many of them have foreign-sounding names, but it is also true that most of the conspicuous ones are United States citizens either by birth or the naturalization of their fathers while they were still minors. In the case of gangsters who are aliens the failure to convict them of crime makes deportation impossible for the reason that the Immigration Service cannot convict an alien of a crime—it can only deport him after he has been convicted in the courts."

"The law governing the expulsion of alien criminals and the radical and other vicious classes," Mr. Husband concluded, "should be materially strengthened, and that relating to deportation for relatively unimportant causes made less severe."

Rockefeller Jobs Go to Married Men

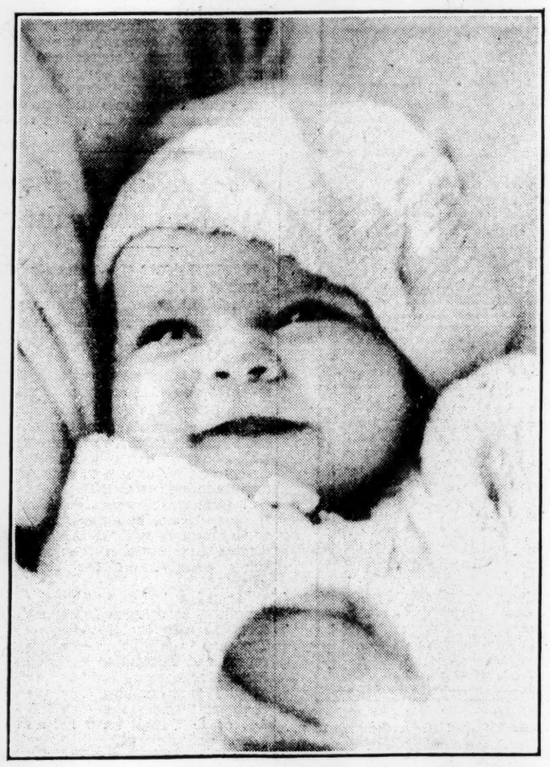
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—In the management of his private estate at Pocantico Hills, John D. Rockefeller Jr. has set the precedent of placing a man's needs for a livelihood as a higher consideration than his fitness for the job.

Acting upon orders from Mr. Rockefeller, who is passing the summer with his family at Seal Harbor, Maine, Dyson De Lat, superintendent of the Pocantico Hills estate, has found work upon it for 125 married men. Within a few days work for more will be added, until the previous force of 200 on the grounds will have been doubled.

Mr. Rockefeller's decision to give this assistance was the result of Mr. De Lat's report that jobless men were applying to him in large numbers for work, and a letter from Charles J. Marasco, supervisor of the town of Mount Pleasant, saying that the unemployment situation was becoming acute in the township. Mr. Marasco was authorized to select the additional workers on the basis of their needs.

Every Mother Will Understand



Ewing Galloway

Look well, and you will believe the view long put forth by poets that to babies it is given to see many especial and charming things denied their more prosaic elders.

Now in this instance it might be that the wings of a flight of butterflies changed, as they passed by, from gold to blue. Or it might be that an approaching pussy cat ceased to pace sedately, and danced a little dance which is only danced in the Never-Never Land. Or three little trees with silver bark and pointed green leaves suddenly joined hands and played a game, whispering among themselves in time with their steps.

Or, when all is said and done, such a Very Young Person as this might simply have achieved such a glowing look of happiness and well-being over the mere thinking about such a nice world in general on such a nicely sunlit day.

MILK MERGER FORMED IN BRITISH COLMUBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHILLIWACK, B. C.—A further step along cooperative lines designed greatly to reduce the cost of distribution of fluid milk is in prospect by the merger of 11 milk handling dairies, including the Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association, a cooperative organization. The merger will cover only the business of selling fluid milk and will include the milk handled by 95 per cent of the retailers in Greater Vancouver.

Elimination of duplication in deliveries and other economies to be effected will, it is believed, make it possible to maintain prices for consumers at present levels, which are said to be lower than in any other city of the size of Vancouver on the continent. The proposal is being submitted to the several thousand members of the cooperative organization and will probably be accepted by them.

PROSPERITY FORESEEN IN PEACE RIVER AREA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Opportunity for the youth of Canada is to be found in the Peace River district, according to R. Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, on his return from a trip to Canada's farthest north wheat-producing area.

Mr. Bruce foresees the time when the Peace River country will be opened up and the $22,000,000 worth of agricultural products now imported into British Columbia will be grown within the Province. But this will materialize only after rail communication has been established with the coast, he said.

Cupboard Made by Lincoln's Father Sought for Ford's Dearborn Museum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Representatives of Henry Ford have for some time been busy in this section, especially in Warrick and Spencer Counties, collecting relics for the Ford museum at Dearborn, Mich.

C. F. Newton, one of the Ford representatives, was attracted by a large tree that had grown through and around the drive wheel of an old steam threshing engine at Stephansport, a village in the north of Warrick County. When told of the freak, Mr. Ford ordered purchase of both engine and tree. The tree was sawed into sections for shipment and will be reassembled.

Other articles purchased at the same place include two motorcars, one an early model Franklin, with the motor under the seat and crosswise of the frame, while the other is thought to be an Oakland. In addition to these are two old cider mills, two old corn planters and an old-time flour mill for home use. The mill consists of two small stones in a metal box, similar to the ancient grist mill.

A corner cupboard, made by Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, and presented to his daughter, Sarah Lincoln, as a wedding present in 1825, was located by the Ford agents in Boonville in possession of George W. Weatherill, grandson of Sarah Lincoln. The cupboard, made from handplaned black walnut, is 7 feet high, 4 feet 6 inches wide and weighs 320 pounds.

Mr. Newton said he had an option on the cupboard and if affidavits can be secured substantiating the history, he will purchase it for the Ford museum.

The Ford representatives have also been offered the church record of the primitive Baptist church near Lincoln City, now Little Pigeon Church, which listed among its members the family of Abraham Lincoln.

The book, which is in the keeping of one of the church trustees now living in Boonville, is 116 years old and records the activities of the Lincoln family from June 7, 1823, when they moved into that community from Kentucky, until Oct. 17, 1829, when "Thomas Linkorn" was granted a letter of dismissal. Through the entire record the name Lincoln is spelled Linkorn.

24 BREWERIES SEIZED IN JULY IN NEW YORK

New Prohibition Head Says State Is Gradually Being Dried Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Twenty-four breweries and 384,456 gallons of beer were seized in July in the State of New York under the direction of Andrew J. McCampbell, prohibition administrator, who assumed office on July 1. These figures are not comparable to others on record in the administrator's office here, because the entire State comprising three districts has been under one jurisdiction only since Mr. McCampbell took charge on July 1.

Some of the breweries seized were the largest that have been taken by prohibition officers in this State and had been in operation "for quite some time," Mr. McCampbell said. Whether there was any connection between their operation and local politicians Mr. McCampbell refused to state.

"That is a phase of the situation I would prefer not to talk about at all," he said. "In some of the Western and middle Western states, a good deal of evidence was produced to connect up local politicians with bootlegging activities. The work was done chiefly by operatives of the Department of Justice. No such drive has ever been inaugurated in New York."

In addition to the breweries, agents of the prohibition administrator seized 38 stills within the State in July and 11,075 gallons of spirits. There were also 72,282 gallons of mash ready for distillation seized. In addition, 135 automobiles, valued at $77,085; and one schooner yacht and a dory, valued at $101,000, were captured. The value of property for the illicit manufacture of alcoholic drinks seized and destroyed during the month amounted to $206,032 and the value of property taken, but not destroyed, was $179,925. Prohibition agents made 968 arrests.

"So far as the distillation of spirits is concerned," said Mr. McCampbell, "the problem seems to be changing somewhat. There are apparently fewer so-called 'cleaning plants,' in which denatured alcohol is more or less purified of denaturants than formerly. Withdrawals of special denatured alcohol for industrial purposes have been reduced to such an amount that it is not nearly as easy to get hold of a permit. Permitees are continually checked and permits are revoked where there is any evidence of misuse. Denatured alcohol is now confined much more to legitimate uses than formerly.

"I do not mean to say that there are no violations. We are continually catching them, but there are not anything like the number there used to be. That applies also to medicinal liquors and wines for sacramental uses. The illegal operators are being weeded out.

"I believe that the bulk of alcohol going into the bootleg trade is now manufactured from corn sugars, rather than directly from grains. I presume the reason is purely economic—that it is cheaper.

"So far as the total amount of alcohol distilled in this district is concerned, I believe there is nothing like the amount produced that there was four or five years ago. And that means but one thing—that the State is gradually being brought under control."

The record for wine seizures for July also makes a good showing. There were 6344 gallons of wine seized, 1550 gallons of crushed fruit and fruit juice and 6626 gallons of alcoholic cider taken.

Shanghai Starts Anti-Noise Drive

SHANGHAI (AP)—International Settlement authorities of Shanghai have declared open war on all types of unnecessary noisemakers from Chinese stringed orchestras which serenade sleeping residents in the middle of the night to steamboat whistles.

For the first time in the history of the city, long-suffering residents have been assured that their complaints against Chinese piccolo players and ambitious horn blowers will not fall on deaf ears. The fiat has gone forth from police headquarters that all forms of noise which tend to disturb the night hours are taboo.

Under the new ruling, the automobile horn honker and his companion noisemakers, the chinese fiddler, piccolo player and the hundred and one other varieties who clutter up the sidewalks during the night are branded as nuisances which must, in time, be abolished.

HEARTH FIRE BURNS SINCE CIVIL WAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—In the home of Samuel Six, Tazewell, county grazier of the Thompson Valley (Va.) neighborhood, burns a fire that has never gone out since the close of the Civil War, it is asserted. The home is equipped with an old-fashioned open fireplace and wood is used as fuel.

It is said that during the war between the states a man named Whitley, grandfather of Mr. Six, who then owned the home, gave instructions to his descendants to keep the home fire burning as a mark of hospitality. The instructions, it is said, have been literally obeyed.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DELAYS OPENING

GENAVA (AP)—The League of Nations Council session, which had been set for Sept. 5, will not begin until Sept. 8.

The secretariat announced tonight that the change wa made in view of the light agenda of this session, which will not require sessions of more than three days before the Assembly of the League opens Sept. 10.

DEEPER CHANNEL ON MISSISSIPPI TO STOP DELAYS

Dams to Keep Depth of Nine Feet of Water at All Seasons

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Construction of the nine-foot channel in the upper Mississippi authorized by Congress on July 3 will eliminate interruptions to navigation on the river which now occur during seasons of low water and droughts, according to Col. George C. Lambert, secretary-treasurer of the Farmers Union Terminal Association and one of the most active workers for the upper river development.

With the completion of the series of dams included in the channel project there will be no danger of the water ever falling below the nine-foot depth, Colonel Lambert said.

"In the canal type of channel to be constructed in the upper Mississippi, the required depth can be maintained by a comparatively small stream of water," he explained. "Engineers have pointed out that the minor tributaries of the Mississippi, rivers such as the Minnesota River near St. Paul, will be sufficient to insure the nine-foot channel depth upon completion of the dams. There is no record of a drought so severe in the Mississippi territory that all these various tributaries of the river were dried up."

At present, the dam in the Mississippi under construction at Hastings, Minn., is rapidly nearing completion. It will be one of the series which will serve to maintain the nine-foot depth. Since Congress discarded the six-foot channel project for the upper Mississippi, all contemplated work on the river is being carried out to fit into the nine-foot plan which was substituted. Under the act which authorized the new channel depth, an appropriation of $10,000,000 was made available for the work. This amount included the funds totaling approximately $2,500,000 which remained to be expended on the original six-foot project.

"Proponents of the deep-river project feel that they have now accomplished their main purpose, and it only remains for them to stimulate the appropriation of funds to carry out the work that has already been authorized," Colonel Lambert said. "According to the preliminary survey of the special board of engineers appointed to investigate the nine-foot project, the total cost of the channel on the upper Mississippi from the Twin Cities to St. Louis was estimated at $98,000,000."

The same act which provided for the nine-foot channel also authorized the continuance of the special board of engineers appointed to make the survey for the expansion of the Mississippi River development. This board is now engaged in making a detailed study of the river to determine the exact manner in which the nine-foot channel shall be built.

AFRIDI TRIBESMEN CONTINUE RAIDING

SIMLA, India (AP)—An official communiqué, on Aug. 22, indicated that sporadic activity of dissident tribesmen in the northwestern frontier province about Peshawar continued.

A raiding party of 25 Afridis was said to have entered Peshawar district, Aug. 20, while a small group was seen south of Peshawar Aug. 21, and another in the direction of Attock Bridge.

BRITAIN WELCOMES NEWEST PRINCESS

GLAMIS, Scot. (AP)—A new heir presumptive to the British throne rested in her cradle Aug. 22 at Glamis Castle, oblivious to the commotion her birth had caused through the length and breadth of the Empire.

Both child and mother, the Duchess of York, wife of the second son of King George, were said to be doing nicely. The little princess is the fourth grandchild of King George, her own sister, Princess Elizabeth, and Princess Mary's two sons having preceded her into the world. She is fourth in succession to the throne. Her uncle, the Prince of Wales, her father, and Princess Elizabeth all are in precedence.

Plane With Freight to Cross Atlantic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An airplane with the first pay-load of freight ever carried by a heavier-than-air craft across the Atlantic will take off from New York for Paris early in October, piloted by William S. MacLaren, former lieutenant in the United States Navy, with Mrs. Beryl Hart, one of the 14 American women who hold Department of Commerce air transport licenses, as co-pilot, according to plans announced here on Aug. 22.

The specially designed Wright-motored seaplane will be christened Trade Wind. The cargo will consist entirely of bank correspondence and souvenir postcards, according to an announcement by Victor J. Pere, president of the Washington National Bank of New York.

Mr. MacLaren estimated that it would require 40 hours, elapsed time, to fly from New York to Paris. Refueling stops will be made at Bermuda and the Azores.

"The Trade Wind will be equipped with pontoons for landing at sea, and the newest instruments for navigation in all weather conditions, with a powerful sending and receiving radio," Mr. Pere said.

FEW EDUCATED MEN FOUND IN PRISONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—College-educated men rarely are committed to state penitentiaries, according to Oscar Lee, warden of the Wisconsin penitentiary, who spoke here recently.

"It is well known to every warden," Mr. Lee said, "that the man in prison who has a good education is a rare exception. In the Wisconsin prison, out of a total of 634 admissions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, only five had a university education, and 154 had never gone beyond the fifth grade. Twenty-three could neither read nor write and 31 others could read and write only in a foreign language. One of our first duties is to give these men a common education."

FORECAST OF VICTORY DISCLAIMED BY SMITH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The "victory call," predicting that the Democratic Party would be in national control soon, which Alfred E. Smith, Democratic national standard bearer in 1928, was quoted as having issued, in a message to New Jersey Democracy Aug. 21 was declared a hoax by Mr. Smith when published reports of his statement were presented to him.

While the one-time Governor admitted that he was "not in disagreement with the sentiments expressed in the telegram," he could not let the instance of misrepresentation of his name pass. An effort to trace the authorship of the forged message is being made.

EUROPA CARRIES CATAPULT

BREMERHAVEN, Ger. (AP)—The steamship Europa sailed for New York Aug. 22 with a new catapult similar to that on the Bremen for launching airplanes. Just before the Europa's departure the Heinkel plane, christened Bremen, made a flight with a heavy load, of mostly postal material, piloted by Capt. Von Studnitz.

FARMER SHOWN TAXED BEYOND ABILITY TO PAY

Prosperity and Justice Demand New Tax Plan, Economist Declares

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—Nothing short of a radical revision of the United States taxing system will suffice to bring about justice and widespread prosperity, according to Prof. B. A. Hibbard of the University of Wisconsin, speaking before the International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Cornell University on Aug. 21.

All studies show, Professor Hibbard held, that the farmer, in proportion to his ability to pay, is taxed more heavily than any other occupation group. Moreover, the burden is getting worse, and has been for nearly a decade well-nigh unbearable. For some years, almost a quarter of all farm sales have been forced sales.

That taxation is a factor is obvious when many studies show that taxes take from 15 to 40 per cent of the net income of the whole class of farmers and averages nearly 30 per cent. At the same time, the tax problem is but one of several major considerations, he declared.

The cause of the "unfair and unbearable inequality," Professor Hibbard asserted, is the "reliance upon an archaic general property tax system."

"We have outgrown the economic setting of the early and commendable general property tax," he continued, "but we are held in the vice-like grip of its political tentacles. All told, the farmer's taxes have increased about 160 per cent since before the war, while his income has increased one-tenth or one-eighth.

"Within the last 50 years, the business world has undergone profound changes. Wealth and income have concentrated in the cities. Income is no longer made primarily out of the ownership and use of tangible property. It comes from transactions of less visible base. Even yet some tax experts insist that the property tax has not had a fair trial. While experts are still discussing tax views, the farmer, with nothing but visible property and most of it in real estate, is paying not according to ability, but at least double that, while a large part of the tax-paying ability of other classes is carrying a light load."

To remedy the present situation, Professor Hibbard suggested moves as far and as fast as circumstances would permit, to greater reliance on income taxes.

"There are many details to be faced and problems solved after the income tax principle is adopted," he continued, "but no good argument has yet been made in favor of the general property tax in comparison with the income tax as the main basis of raising revenues. Most farmers should not pay out of proportion of their ability, and income is the best means of measuring ability. Though not equal in importance to the income tax in possibility, is a tax on a selected restricted class of sales."

The gasoline tax, the cigarette tax and others were cited by him as sources for the raising of millions of dollars annually.

"We need a tariff revision unlike the one just enacted," Professor Hibbard declared. "This was designed as a national pacifier or a newly polished gold brick, with just enough of the precious metal in it, so that in the hands of any assayer perfectly acquainted with contents and arrangement, a good report could be made as to its analysis. But let no skeptic handle the assayer's tool, lest the true contents be discovered.

"Should some of these types of taxes prove unpopular enough, the very discontent would compel a study of the situation and create sentiment out of which we might hope for a real tax reform."

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Have new ribbon and lining in any hat—75c extra.

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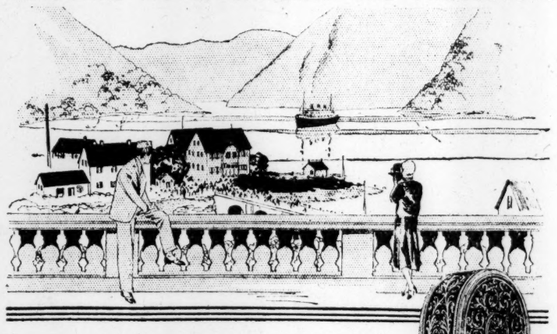

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SOCIAL GAPS CALLED BAR TO CURBING LIQUOR

Wealthy Producers, Poor Consumers Delay Temperance in Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—How the drink trade in Great Britain emphasizes social extremes is pointed out by George B. Wilson, political and literary secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, who declares that the vast machinery of manufacture and distribution of liquors represented in companies with a capital of £39,500,000 is set in motion for the ultimate dividend benefit of 700 persons or joint interests and that £65,000,000 of brewery capital is operated for not more than 1600 persons.

"The brewing trade is not a co-operative institution," says Mr. Wilson. "It is the trade of the well-to-do. In four London companies I noticed 46 peers, 20 peeresses, 161 lords, ladies and honorables, 47 baronets, 106 knights, 10 dames, 17 members of Parliament and, of course, large numbers of obviously well-to-do people—hundreds of officers in army and navy, lawyers, doctors and a very large number of women."

Temperance workers in England hold that the social distance between the consumer and the manufacturer of liquor is one of the obstacles to temperance, since a bridging of this gulf for common contacts can rarely be achieved.

Social implications to be derived from a close study of the liquor trade in Great Britain reveal that the business may give rise to one of the worst forms of poverty at one end, while stabilizing the wealth-getting facilities of a few at the other end, according to Mr. Wilson. He believes that the presence of alcohol is a disturbing factor in every sphere of human activity in Britain.

He holds that drink and poverty act and react on each other; but he also points out that it is a well-ascertained fact that there has been most drunkenness when general trade is good and the country prosperous.

"Drink-caused poverty is the worst kind of poverty," contends Mr. Wilson, "because it does not make the best of the available resources and is invariably associated with the moral and physical degradation of the individual."

Mr. Wilson also thinks that the time has come when municipal authorities should give consideration to the policy of establishing areas of homes in which neither public houses nor licensed clubs will be permitted. He maintains that the idea would appeal to a growing number of people who dislike dwelling in the vicinity of public houses and claims that the numbers waiting for homes in such unlicensed areas would be far larger than for vacancies in drink-provided districts.

'The Vision'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

TO ENGAGE the Albert Hall, the largest in London, for four days in the month of July takes courage of no ordinary kind. But the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel presented in that hall a pageant entitled "The Vision," with complete success. There were five performances in all, attended by very large audiences, in which could be seen many of the bishops assembled at Lambeth. The purpose of the pageant was to show in dramatic fashion the search of mankind for God, and the ways in which in history the full revelation of God's love had been carried from land to land. Near the end there was a scene in which present-day people—working men, a girl with a tennis racket, a business man, a schoolmaster and others—were in the arena. These confessed their shortcomings in the light of the vision of saints and heroes which had been shown.

But before that there were many scenes prepared with great artistic skill and carried through with splendid enthusiasm. In the different episodes there were Maya peoples holding a heathen festival; Jewish pilgrims going up to the Temple; the shepherds telling of the birth of Jesus; the presentation of the Holy Child in the Temple; and after the Day of Pentecost the confidence and faith of the early days of the church were shown. There was nothing more dramatic than the scene in the Catacombs, where the little band of Christians were surprised by Roman soldiers.

One of the later episodes was set in the New World, where at Fraser River, British Columbia, Canadians and Red Indians and immigrants from Japan and China and central Europe were seen in a merry festival, the children busy unwinding the ribbons at the Maypole. All this varied company at the end of the episode united in singing the "Old Hundred."

The background of the pageant was a great city set on a hill. The gate opened into a temple which was the center of comings and goings. Above the gate the walls opened at times and visions were seen of life within the Eternal City. The central thought was that the city with the wonders within it stands for the encouragement of those who seek for the day when all nations shall bring to it their peculiar glory.

In the last episode, from all sides a great multitude out of all nations entered into the arena, where with uplifted hands they sang the hymn "For All the Saints," with its vision of the multitude "from earth's wide bounds" coming into the city.

Harry Millar was the master of the pageant, the excellent book and words were by Rosamund Essex, and Dr. Bullock of Westminster was director of the fine choir and orchestra; he too composed some music for this pageant.

Algeria to Auction Big Phosphate Mine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGIERS—It is officially announced by the Governor-General of Algeria that the Djebel Onk phosphate mine, in the Department of Constantine, Algeria, will be put up to auction on Sept. 16.

The mine, consisting of a mountainous region over 3000 hectares wide, is situated 120 kilometers south of Tebessa, 300 kilometers from the port of Bone and 200 kilometers from Sousse, on the Gulf of Gabes, Tunisia.

The deposit, according to experts, varies in thickness from 30 to 70 meters; its length is said to be 80 kilometers, and its width three kilometers. It is reported to contain 1,000,000,000 tons of phosphate.

The Djebel Onk was discovered over 10 years ago. In 1927 the mine was put up for auction, but no sale took place, a clause of the contract obliging the purchaser to transport the phosphates to the port of Bone, situated on Algerian territory, and for this purpose he had to have a railway built from the Djebel Onk to Tebessa, the latter towns being already connected with Bone by a railway.

According to the terms of the present auction, the purchaser will be free to choose either the Algerian route (Djebel Onk-Bone) or the Tunisian one (Djebel Onk-Sousse), in connection with which a less expensive railway would have to be constructed.

The Algerian mines, iron ore as well as phosphate, are situated in an advantageous center for the world's markets. Most of them lie in the Department of Constantine.

EINSTEIN OPENS GERMAN EXPOSITION

BERLIN (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein, formally opened Aug. 22 the combined German radio and gramophone exposition.

"Radio has the unique function of reconciling nations. Until now, what nations knew of each other had been almost invariably derived from the distorting mirrors of their respective press organs. The radio thus helps in removing mutual misunderstandings which so often turn into active distrust and hostility."

The exposition authorities cabled their greetings to Thomas Alva Edison, proclaiming him the foremost pioneer of science.

A loudspeaker, said to be the largest in the world, was used for the first time today at the opening of the show. The instrument, constructed by Siemens and Halske, was mounted 390 feet above the level of the exposition buildings and could be heard for 12 miles.

The Czech Theatrical Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prague

IN THE theaters of Czechoslovakia two or three national traditions are represented. The Národní Divadlo (Czech National Theater) in Prague gives the lead in opera and drama to the other theaters throughout the state, performing in Czech, while the Neues Deutsches Theater is closely followed by the other German-speaking theaters. In the case of the Slovak National Theater, in Pressburg, the feeling for things Slovak is only gradually being developed, but under Director Oscar Nedbal, it has made much headway during the last few years.

The financial problem of the theater, which is more of less world-wide in these days of the radio and tone-film, is here accentuated by differences in language, which often necessitate doubling or even trebling what would be the normal expenditure in a unilingual state. The problem of the allotment of the state grant for theatrical purposes is a bone of contention between the nationalities. The German theater in Prague, for example, which regards itself as an important interpreter of Czech opera and drama to the German-speaking world, feels that its cultural importance is incomparably greater than is allowed for by a grant based upon the proportion of Germans to Czechs in the capital city.

The state grant alone is insufficient to maintain the theaters, and the German theaters are much helped by financial aid from a number of local private societies. The industrialists of the mining district of Moravska Ustrava (Mährisch Ostrau) in northwest Moravia have shown themselves keenly alive to cultural things, and during the next five years are contributing 1,500,000 crowns ($47,000 approximately) annually to both Czech and German theaters in their area.

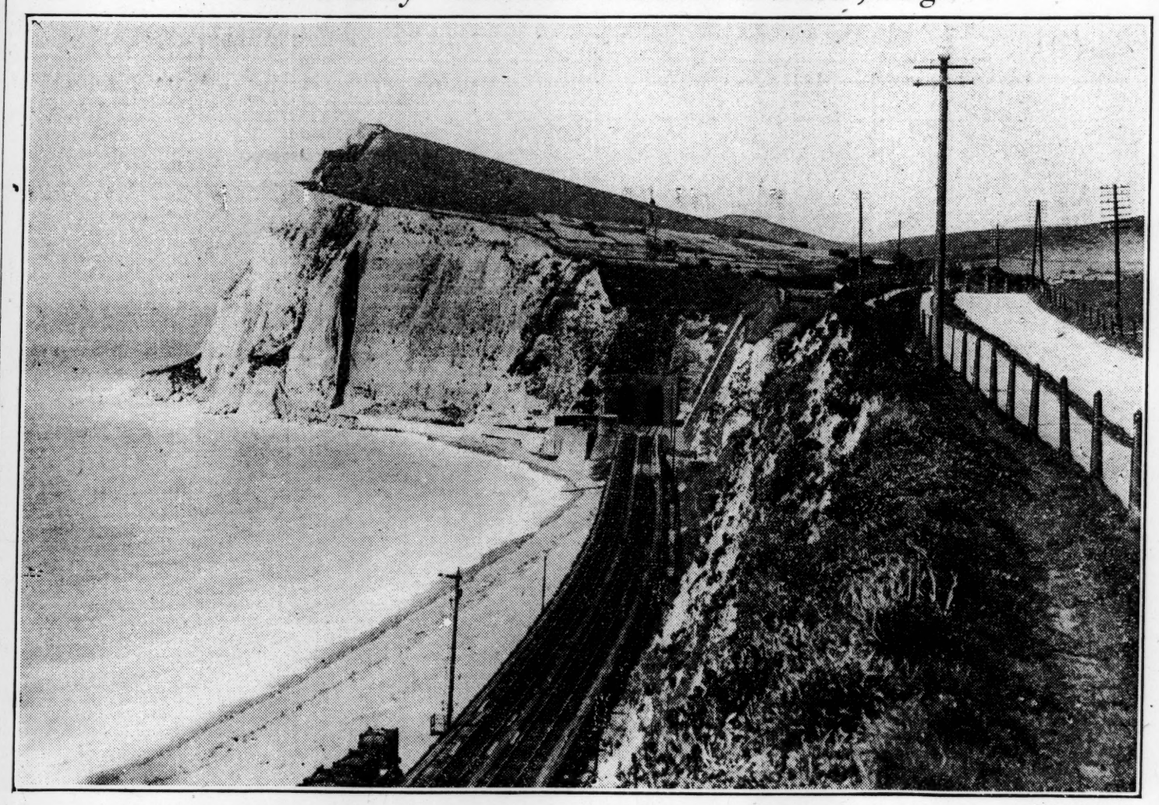
The Czech National Theater has recently established a new advisory board, consisting of a small committee of financial and dramatic experts and a larger body in which representatives of the drama, of the opera and of the theater employers are included. The aim of this new board, which includes Jaroslav Kvapil, the brothers Capek, L. Vycpálek and others, will be to make the theater an institution of European standing, based upon national traditions. In practice this probably will result in the staging of more of the best native operas and play. The recent decision to build a new Czech theater by public subscription and so have one institution for drama and another for opera is likely to help considerably.

The theater has played an important rôle in the development of the Czech nation, both culturally and politically. Since the establishment of the Republic there has been a big influx of foreign works, so that by today the task of securing the best of the works appearing abroad and at the same time encouraging native talent is not easy.

Examination of the repertory for the past season shows that it was more or less evenly divided between home and foreign production. Among the former the chief of the new works were St. Lom's "St. Vaclav," Jan Hilbert's "Irena" and Olga Scheinpflugova's "Love is not all." Of the latter, Shakespeare was represented by "Hamlet" and "Henry IV," while Shaw's "The Apple Cart," O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" and Somerset Maugham's "The Sacred Flame" were successful.

Among the new native productions promised for the coming season are Leoš Janacek's musical setting to Dostoievsky's "From the House of the Dead," which was given in Brno a few months ago for the first time, and Jan Zelinka's opera "Devata Louka."

This Chalky 'Gibraltar' Famous at Dover, Eng.



Ewing Galloway

SHAKESPEARE CLIFF FROM THE OLD FOLKSTONE ROAD

No doubt one of the finest sights in all the world to these English Channel swimmers, or to the man who is returning by way of France to Old England, is the white glimmer of the chalk cliffs near Dover.

There they loom through the mists like great gray sails bent to the breezes on giant ships. The one in the picture is one of the most famous cliffs and its resemblance to Gibraltar is readily seen.

UNITED STATES PLANES TO LINK TWO AMERICAS

Pan-American Airways to Operate Rio and Buenos Aires Lines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Pan American Airways have completed purchase of the $4,000,000 assets of the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires lines, thereby making United States air line interests the dominating factor in aviation in South and Central America, according to an announcement by Juan T. Trippe, president of the company, on Aug. 21. The amalgamation makes Pan American Airways the largest air transport line in the world, Mr. Trippe said.

When the corporation assumes active operation of the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires lines on Sept. 15 it will fly the largest fleet of multi-motored airplanes in the world over routes covering more than 100,000 miles weekly through every country in Central and South America, it was said.

At the same time, an Associated Press dispatch from Buenos Aires reported that the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires lines had petitioned Hipolito Irigoyen, President of Argentina, for cancellation of contracts signed with the Argentine Government for the operation of airplane services from Buenos Aires to New York, Santiago, Chile and Montevideo. Financial losses amounting to $3,320,000 were alleged as the reason for the petition.

E. E. Wyman, assistant to the president of the Pan American, denied that the company had suffered losses to the extent alleged in the report. The application was a matter of form preliminary to the dissolution of the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires lines, he said. The purchase could in no way be considered a merger, he explained, since it was merely the acquisition of the physical assets and not an assumption of its business or obligations. The Pan American, Mr. Wyman said, already held contracts for operation over the same routes as the acquired company and would perform these obligations.

The routes of the Pan American now will establish a complete loop of the edge of South America as far as Santiago and Buenos Aires and will connect all the important commercial towns of South and Central America with Miami by an unbroken air line for mail and passengers. Subsidiary routes penetrate Central America and Mexico with a connection at Brownsville, Tex.

Thirty-two transport airplanes comprise the flying equipment involved in the deal. Fourteen are consolidated commodore flying boats, nine of which carry 20 passengers and one will carry 30. There also are nine Sikorsky amphibians, four Fleetsters and two Lockheeds, the latter being the fastest mail planes in the service. There are also two smaller airplanes for short hops by officials, numerous terminals, radio stations and landing fields. The total value of the assets of New York, Rio and Buenos Aires concern was placed at $4,000,000.

AUSTRALIANS ALL TO HELP SETTLE DEBT

(Continued from Page 1)

monwealth and state, floated overseas loans aggregating £70,000,000. During the three years ended 1929 Australia put out loans averaging £6,600,000 every two months, though £34,600,000 of this money was for conversion.

The picture is not so gloomy as it may appear. New taxation which involves personal sacrifice by every individual in Australia has been introduced to balance the budget. Overseas borrowing has been wholly discontinued. The loan expenditure of Commonwealth and states has been cut in half, and for several years the whole of Australia's national debt has been covered by sinking fund. The adverse trade balance has been reduced by drastic restrictions of imports, and by measures aimed at increasing exports.

During the present year more than £50,000,000 of the overseas debt has been converted in Australia, thus substantially reducing the external interest bill, and in addition the current £10,000,000 loans for public works has been completely successful.

During the current financial year it will be necessary to raise an additional £14,000,000 by direct and indirect taxation. About £5,000,000 is expected from a tax of 2½ per cent on the wholesale price of commodities sold in Australia. A similar tax is in operation in Canada, and an officer of the Canadian Taxation Department has come to Australia to advise the Commonwealth Government on questions relating to this form of taxation, which is new in Australia.

New Loan Proposed

The Government proposes to raise more than £5,000,000 by new customs taxation, including an additional import duty of 3 pence a gallon on petrol, 6 pence a pound on tobacco, 1 penny a foot on non-British cinema film, 10 per cent extra on radio tubes, and nearly £1 a ton on newsprint.

The new duties will hit American imports. Most of the petrol and tobacco imported into Australia and 90 per cent of the cinema film come from the United States. Canadian newsprint must pay an additional £1 a ton duty, but the margin of preference over non-British newsprint which gives it a commanding advantage, is preserved.

The balance of the additional revenue is to be mainly obtained by higher income tax and higher postage rates.

During the present year the Commonwealth must raise a loan of not less than £30,000,000 to clear up the London exchange position which has arisen owing to the decline of Australian exports caused by an unfavorable wheat season last year, and sharp reductions in the price of wool. The Australian trading banks have arranged to pool their external exchange and to give the Commonwealth Government first call upon their London funds.

Sir Otton Niemeyer, a special representative of the Bank of England, has come to Australia to investigate the financial and economic position, and it is expected that as a result of his visit, difficulties caused by the London exchange position will disappear.

During the current year, 12 years after the Armistice, the Commonwealth must spend more than £30,000,000 on war interest, repatriation and other war services, exclusive of defense—equivalent to nearly half of the entire Commonwealth revenue.

Economy Bill Rejected

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (AP)—The Government's economy campaign received a setback Aug 22, the defense amendment bill being rejected in legislative council.

The bill would have suspended compulsory military training in New Zealand for a year.

NEW DUPONT RAYON FACTORY IS OPENED

OLD HICKORY, Tenn. (AP) — A second manufacturing plant of the Dupont Rayon Company, to employ 400 persons, both men and women, was opened here Aug. 20.

The plant, however, is not entirely completed and construction is being continued. L. L. Leach, formerly connected with the company at Buffalo, N. Y., will be in charge of the new plant.

AVIATION CHAIRS ESTABLISHED IN PACIFIC COLLEGE

University of Southern California to Offer Two Courses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Opportunity to study aviation from two different angles—aeronautical and commercial—will be afforded students at the University of Southern California at the opening of the fall semester on Sept. 15, as a result of the recent establishment there of two chairs in aviation education. The Western Air Express and the Richfield Oil Company were the donors.

The Harris M. Hanshue chair of commercial aviation, named for the president of the Western Air Express, will enable the study of commercial aviation as a major subject in the college of commerce and business administration of the university. The chair will be filled by Earl W. Hill and instruction in commercial aviation, air transport management, commercial aviation problems and aviation insurance will be provided.

There will be detailed study of the selection and layout of airports, including buildings and related facilities, night lighting equipment, radio, meteorological service, records and management. Transport operation will include the study of organization, traffic surveys, public relations, advertising and legal problems and relations of insurance to aviation with a study of the basis of rates to determine the minimum premium through the elimination of unnecessary hazards.

James M. Shoemaker, newly appointed professor in the Trojan college of engineering, will fill the James A. Talbot chair of aeronautical engineering, endowed by the Richfield company and named for the chairman of its board of directors. He will be assisted by Capt. Douglas Keeney.

The new course in aeronautical engineering follows the regular mechanical engineering requirements for the freshman year. A course in aircraft shop is introduced as early as the sophomore year while in the junior year, classes in airplanes and airships, meteorology and commercial aviation will be given. In the senior year work will include aerodynamics, aircraft engines, aircraft communication, aircraft engine testing, propellors, aircraft engine design, aircraft structural design, airport management and an aeronautics seminar. Shop and laboratory courses are given at the flying field.

According to the plan, students who complete successfully the course in aeronautical engineering at the university will be fitted for design and development work in aircraft manufacturing, or in the operating departments of air transportation companies.

Mr. Shoemaker is a graduate of Purdue University in mechanical engineering, and holds the degree of Master of Science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

MUSSOLINI MAKES HIS AID PRACTICAL

VERONA, Italy (AP)—Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, instead of making cash grants to those who appeal directly to him for aid, believes in helping people to help themselves.

Thus a young war-orphaned dressmaker of this city, with a number of younger brothers and sisters to support, received a brand new sewing machine when she wrote asking the Duce to help her out. The prefect of Verona in person delivered it at her modest flat.

ARABS CALL PROTEST STRIKE

JERUSALEM (AP)—The Government on Aug. 22 confiscated proclamations issued by the Arab executive calling a strike for Aug. 23, the anniversary of the outbreak of last year's rioting. The strike was to be a protest against commutation of the death sentence of the Jew Orfali in connection with the riots.

RUMANIAN RAILS DROP MEN

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP) — The Rumanian railway authorities Aug. 22 decided to dismiss 3200 employees as a consequence of an approaching deficit at the beginning of September.

Lyle Case Witness Faces Impeachment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—In the last barrage of the cross examination of Albert Hubbard, chief witness for the Government in its conspiracy case against former dry agents Roy C. Lyle and William Whitney, counsel for the defense has laid a foundation for the impeachment of the witness's testimony on several important points.

That Hubbard was furnished money by enemies of the federal office to go back to Washington and report to the Department of Justice the alleged crookedness of dry officers and that he went with the assurance that he would there receive immunity from any perjury charge for contradicting his testimony in former trials, are points which it is hoped to prove by defense witnesses.

That Hubbard in repeated instances spoke of Mr. Whitney as "a square shooter," as "one man that money couldn't buy," although denied by the witness, the defense hopes to prove by a number of testimonies. Other impeaching questions were for the purpose of bringing out alleged threats that Hubbard made against the dry officers, after he had been suspended as a dry agent, to the effect that he would make them sweat.

Leslie Salter, Assistant Attorney-General, from Washington, D. C., has conducted the examination for the prosecution. Roy Olmstead, "king" of rumrunners, will be the next witness for the Government.

SCULLIN DENIES RIVAL CLAIM FOR ANTARCTIC LAND

Byrd Discoveries Said to Be Outside Territories That Interest Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—Resolutions introduced into the United States Congress urging the Hoover Administration to make a formal claim to lands in Antarctica recently explored by the Byrd Expedition have aroused interest in Australia. Replying to a question in the House of Representatives, the Prime Minister, James H. Scullin, said the territory discovered by Rear Admiral Byrd lay to the east outside the Ross Dependency administered by New Zealand, and quite outside the areas in which Australia was interested.

Statements made in America, according to cables published in the Australian press, that antarctic areas were under the administration of the Governor-General of the Commonwealth were quite incorrect, Mr. Scullin added. The 1926 Imperial Conference had emphasized, however, that a British title existed by virtue of discovery to certain antarctic areas in the region south of Australia. These included Enderby Land, Kemp Land, Queen Mary Land, the area to the west of Adelie Land (which on its discovery by the Australian Antarctic Expedition in 1912 was designated Wilke's Land), King George the Fifth Land and Oates Land.

Commenting on the reports of American claims in the antarctic, Sir Douglas Mawson, the distinguished Australian explorer and leader of the last Australian expedition to these regions, states: "The United States Government is not likely to make claims for land to which America is not justly entitled by right of discovery. Until the United States Government formally lays claims to the land and indicates the specific areas claimed, these reports should be disregarded. Probably there are some areas explored by Rear Admiral Byrd to which America has every right."

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Household Arts and Crafts

Cooking Made a Pleasure

IT SHOULD be a real pleasure to cook, for good food is always much appreciated by those most near to the home maker. For many women this part of the day's routine may be made really enjoyable just by being systematized, or done in a little different way.

Take, for instance, the home maker who dislikes cooking because so many things she makes turn out to be failures. A good way to overcome this is illustrated by the experience of a bride who started her home making by assuming that she knew absolutely nothing about cooking but that she was quite willing to learn.

"I bought accurate measures and used them," she said. "I didn't just think: 'I know you put flour, salt, shortening and water together to make pie crust.' Instead, I said to myself: 'Now let's see how experts make their pie crust.' And I got out my cookbook and followed the recipe to the letter. Working on the same plan for everything else, I've had results I never hoped for, and, judging from what other women have told me of their experiences, I've saved myself hours of time and many a heartache. I have not one badly cooked dish to my credit yet. And my husband often says, 'Honestly, I never expected you would be able to plan and cook such meals—it's just as if we had an expensive chef!' So, you see, I really enjoy every minute when I am preparing the meals."

Vegetable Economies

Another way to avoid expense and unnecessary time in the kitchen is to cook at one time enough vegetables to last for two or more meals. As crisping in cold water adds greatly to the palatability of most vegetables, they are improved by the method most convenient to the home maker, who, in trying to make leisure for other things, prepares them for cooking while doing the kitchen work after breakfast. They should be immersed in only sufficient water to cover, and all of them except onions boiled in that same water. Some women emulate the thrifty French housewife, who always keeps on hand a soup kettle into which she drains any excess liquid on vegetables. Cream soups should be served frequently in households where there are children, and these offer splendid means of using to advantage every drop of vegetable water.

Cooking larger amounts of vegetables does not necessarily mean that there will be constant repetitions in the menus or that dishes made from such leftovers will be any the less appetizing because they are made of cooked foods. Carrots, string beans, peas and other vegetables may be served buttered at one meal, creamed a day or two afterward, and in a salad even after that. With modern refrigeration it is possible to keep food much longer than could be done previously. Potatoes may be mashed for one meal and the rest used creamed, or in potato salad or in other appetizing dishes at succeeding meals. Small leftovers of vegetables suitable for salads may be accumulated rapidly by this method; they will require little room in the refrigerator and their amount may be quickly estimated if they are placed in covered jelly glasses that can be piled one on top of another when necessary. And if foods to be warmed over are turned into enameled pans in which they may be placed over a direct flame, many may be reheated in the same utensil, so making unnecessary considerable dish washing.

Reducing Dish Washing

Another advantage in preparing a number of foods at one time is the smaller amount of dish washing required. One cup and spoon for dry ingredients and the same number for liquids will serve as well for a whole morning's work as they will for the preparation of a single dish; only one bowl for beating the whites of eggs will be required, and another for the yolks, and so on.

Confusion in the kitchen after a meal has been served has a great deal to do with some women's dislike for cooking. An excellent way to overcome this is to prepare, just before it is time to take up a meal, a pan of hot suds and to place a smaller one of very hot rinsing water next to it. As the food is put into dishes for serving, set the pans where they will keep hot and quickly wash each cooking utensil in the suds, rinse in the hot water and invert in a dish drainer. The top of a hot oven is a good place to put the food which is ready for the table. Then, when the drainer is full, slip that into the oven, close the door and turn off the heat. Wipe up the tables and serve the meal.

When the meal is over, put away the food and take care of all dishes in the dining room that were not soiled. It will be a surprise to find how few dishes there are to be washed. As these are brought to the kitchen, scrape each one, rinse them, if you like, under running water and pile each of a kind by itself, placing the plates in the dish pan with the silver beside them. When all are ready to be washed, most of the piles may be placed in the dish pan, the largest dishes in the bottom. Over all turn plenty of hot suds, and as each dish is washed drop it into a smaller pan of very hot rinsing water, leaving the dishes there to absorb the heat until all of a kind have been "done."

Put away the contents of the dish drainer previously placed in the oven and put in it the dishes in the rinsing pan, all tilted so the water will drain away and none will touch another. When one rack is full and in the warm oven to dry, wash and wipe the silver and glasses. The heat of the oven need go for only a few minutes and the dishes will be drying there while a second rack is being filled. Remove the rack from the oven and put the second rack in quickly to lose none of the heat there.

Finish wiping up tables and stove while the dishes in the first rack are cooling, then put them away and finish the dishes left in the pan, putting them as rinsed in the rack just emptied. If when the kitchen is in order the dishes in the oven are not yet dry, set the other rack on top of the oven and throw a towel over its contents. In the morning all will be dry and ready to be put away or on the table.

Put on a tray the dishes that will be needed for the next meal and carry them to the dining room when going there for something else. Take a rack to the cupboard and put away the dishes that belong there; then it may be carried to the drawers and the rest of its contents disposed of before the rack is hung in place. Some such method as this cuts off so much time that most women spend in the kitchen that it puts new interest in all the work that goes on there. Almost before one knows it, one is actually looking forward to washing dishes and cooking and devising good things to eat.

Unique Table Ensemble Shown by Mrs. Grace D. Young. The Prevailing Color Is Green, Which Is Dominant in the China and in the Crystal Birds.

This Prize-Winning Work Was Done Under the Auspices of the Keramic Society and Design Guild, Directed and Instructed by Winold Reiss.

Pottery Flowers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AMONG the quaint and charming decorative pieces produced by individual potters are some miniature flower groups of which Her Majesty, Queen Mary, has been among the purchasers. Imagine, for instance, a tiny white mug filled with a country bunch of delphiniums, sweet peas, carnations, pansies, and morning glories modeled in pottery, or a minute blue jar filled with pink roses.

As a rule the jars are mounted on the black stand on which they are fired. In one case the fallen petal of a pink rose was thrown, as if carelessly, onto this stand at the foot of a blue jar full of white lilies.

Sometimes a sort of show basket is arranged massed with narcissi, tulips, polyanthus and daffodils, with a tall delphinium in the middle. At other times the potter, Mr. Arthur Payne, exercises his fancy with a little pot of hyacinths or other bulbs.

The fruit and vegetable pieces are also most attractive; as, for example, a plate piled with purple grapes on their leaves, bananas, nuts, cherries and pears; or a market basket with a cabbage, carrots, turnips, a pumpkin, potatoes and radishes carefully arranged in it.

Wilted Lettuce

There is a homely but good way of making a plain lettuce salad, unusually appetizing and quite different in flavor from lettuce as it usually is served. It is worth trying when something new is desired for the family supper, and when the lettuce in the refrigerator is not crisp. Either leaf or head lettuce may be used.

If three or four persons are to be served, heat in a pan one tablespoonful of vinegar together with one tablespoonful of olive oil or salad oil. Even bacon fat can be used in an emergency. As soon as it boils, remove the pan from the fire and drop into the hot liquid the lettuce, to which has been added one level tablespoonful of grated or finely-chopped onion. Stir the lettuce about in the pan until it has taken up all the liquid. Add salt and pepper, and it is ready to serve.

Home-Loving Women Become Able Designers

FIFTEEN years ago, more or less, a group of women in Manhattan formed themselves into a class to study the lady-like art of decorating china, and called themselves the Keramic Society and Design Guild. There were fewer than a dozen members, all women of culture and leisure, some of whom had their own homes and the usual routine of domestic duties. The object was not in any sense commercial, but to find in one phase or another a medium of expression for their knowledge and taste for art. Several of the group had qualified in painting and designing and were unwilling to become rusty or to lay their talent away.

For a time members of the class met at one another's houses, or worked individually at home assembling from time to time to compare notes and to discuss various points of interest—style, period, and all the minutiæ of a delicate craft. Soon it was thought best to engage a central studio where work and meetings would be regular. Arrangements were made with the Museum of Natural History, and the studies went on—this time under competent teachers. These came from Teachers' College, from the Metropolitan Museum and elsewhere, and the work progressed finely, new recruits being added continually to the class. To the initial program of china for the dinner, luncheon and tea tables, were added newly designed sets for the dressing table, holders for flowers, and many lovely articles, ornamental and practical.

They Went Modern and "Scribbled"

From the first and for several seasons the traditional type of design was followed, and beautiful things decorated with floral and conventional patterns were turned out in a most finished manner. Then the light of modernism dawned for this group of artists, and the members without a dissenting voice declared for contemporary art. The need was for a guide, instructor, critic, whose art ideas were sound and whose method and technique were exact. Winold Reiss, eminent painter, interior architect and decorator, was invited to lead the way to the new and larger field. The response was immediate, and the women who had been transferring flowers, cupids and original designs to cups and saucers very soon found themselves to be "scribblers."

"Scribbling" is Mr. Reiss's method of producing a design of any description. It is his theory that everyone has a latent sense of expression in art, and that one needs only to become receptive to impressions and proceed with pencil and paper to give them form.

Immediately, then, the sensitive student artists in the Keramic Society were set to scribbling, an absorbing occupation, and which led to results as surprising to themselves as to their associates. Following the line of their critic's theory, the workers found that they were soon able consciously to express their ideas in designs that were wholly individual and original, and these were done on wall hangings, on canvases, on fabrics, and, in short, on whatever material was in hand at the time.

Table Decorations a Specialty

Scribbling has led to the greatest accomplishments of the Keramic Society. Its many-sided activities include pottery, batik and textile designing. All of these were displayed at the exhibition of the Guild, held some time ago at the Museum of Natural History, which attracted a great crowd week days and Sundays. Exceptional examples of pottery both for ornament and for utility were shown. One example that stood out among many of much style and beauty was a tea set done by Miss Mabel Brady in black glazed pottery. Plates and saucers made of ebony-black had linings of pale green, the black paint showing in drops over the edge of the inside. This ware was given a high luster in the firing and was stunning in effect and ultra-modern in shape.

Great diversity is displayed by the Guild workers, particularly in producing table decorations. The linen, china and flower holders are all assembled in harmony of pattern and color. Individuality is the point most strongly emphasized by Mr. Reiss and most evident in the examples displayed by members. One of the prize-winning sets done by Mrs. Laura Schofield was in green and black on white china, with the design repeated in the linen cloth and serviettes. A design for a rug, the motif of which suggests the art of the American Indian, is also from the versatile hand of Mrs. Schofield. Mrs. Isabelle S. Knoblock maintains a separate studio in Greenwich Village for her own work and for the accommodation of other members of the Guild. The firing and glazing are done at Greenwich House, which has fostered and promoted many arts and crafts. The linen is woven by hand, sometimes by the workers themselves and sometimes by weavers to whom it is given and who dye it or appliqué it with dyed material.

The Society and Guild now have more than 50 members, who plan a broader and more ambitious policy for the next season, with Winold Reiss still inspiring and directing in the manner of modern art.

Dishes for Accent

JUST as a Chinese-red fernery or a canary-yellow pillow add a note of cheer to the living room, so a bright-colored dish offers a spot of interest to the dinner table.

A gay salad bowl, for instance, is unusually attractive for those who prefer the custom of serving the salad at the table. To do its task well, however, it must be of a conical shape at the bottom to allow a thorough mixing of the liquid dressing with the other ingredients of the salad. A bowl of this shape is sometimes difficult to obtain among those which are included with sets of dishes, and even in separate bowls, it is not easily procured.

A visit to the kitchenware department, however, will often result in finding a gay mixing bowl of domestic pottery of just the right dimensions and shape for a salad bowl. Beautiful shades of yellow, green or blue dignify the kitchen utensil sufficiently to make it quite acceptable for association with the china of the dinner table. And the shape is exactly right for thoroughly marinating the dressing with the other parts of the salad.

What could be more appetizing than a glazed green bowl filled with crisp lettuce leaves and other green garden stuff, punctuated with bits of tomato, or carrot, all tossed about with French dressing?

Other colored dishes add interest to the luncheon or breakfast table. For the breakfast nook, a yellow marmalade jar brightens up what might otherwise be a somber table. A jam or pickle jar can be obtained in domestic pottery in brilliant colors. In one family of four, at the breakfast table, each member has his own color in dishes, different from all the others. A plate, cup and saucer, in green for the father, orchid for the mother, blue for the son, and rose for the daughter, make a delightful and individualistic color medley.

When only one or two pieces are needed of the same color, they can often be bought at an odds-and-ends table where broken sets are sold for almost half of the regular price. In this way a whole supply of breakfast dishes for a very attractive array may be acquired for a small sum.

Grape Juice Punch

One pint of pure grape juice; juice of 3 lemons; juice of 1 orange; 1 cupful of sugar; 2 pints of water (1 pint may be sparkling water).

Add to the pure grape juice the lemon juice and orange juice, and dissolve the sugar in it. Then add the water. If sparkling water is used, add it just before serving. Serve very cold.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

A CERTAIN home economics trained demonstrator for a public utilities company recently told me some of the conclusions which she had reached as to the attitude of today's home maker toward her responsibility as the manager of an important business and an intelligent political and social thinker.

This demonstrator comes in contact with women of many financial and social environments and with women of all ages. She has, through a series of years and in the course of hundreds of demonstrations, noted the questions that women have asked her. She finds that women who were actively engaged in home management a generation or more ago usually ask questions about a new recipe for cake or how many eggs to use in some dish which she has mentioned. Their questions usually deal with some detail of cooking, sewing, washing or cleaning. The younger women ask how much time a washing machine will save; whether a vacuum cleaner will do what is claimed for it without injury to floor coverings; how to prepare the evening meal early in the day so that their afternoons may be free in order that they may attend a club meeting or take part in some educational or social activity without neglecting home duties.

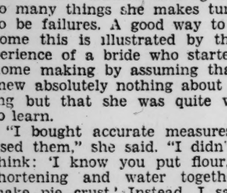
* * *

Another phase of home management in which this teacher notes changing attitudes that she believes are significant and encouraging is that of family finance. Young women ask her about family budgets. They are not interested in budgets based on theory but in those that have been found practical by other women who are living on about the same income which they themselves have. They are studying the different ways of buying a home. Building and loan associations, bank mortgages, and all other methods of home ownership come in for their share of scrutiny. They want to know about investments and have learned to "investigate before they invest."

This teacher and demonstrator has had 10 years of experience in several different states and has met thousands of home makers. She believes that there is today more honestly acquired leisure in our homes than ever before, and that it is being honestly applied to developing the finest in home and community life. She says that busy housewives will gladly spend an afternoon in her home information center in preference to going to an entertainment or social affair.

* * *

In talking about these matters to one young woman who has had a successful business career and is now a busy home maker, she was interested to hear her say, "I think of home management, including the training of my children, in much the same way as I would consider a sabbatical year if I were a teacher; it is an opportunity to use my business training in my own way as my own boss, but I have no intention of becoming so absorbed with the delights of my vacation period that I lose my contacts with the big affairs of the business, political and social world; rather am I using it to broaden and develop those contacts. If I should ever wish to reënter business in an active way, I will be infinitely better fitted for it because of my 'sabbatical year.'"



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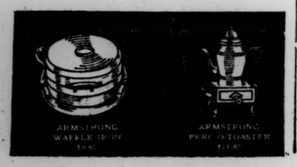

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SHREDDED WHEAT

WITH ALL THE BRAN OF THE WHOLE WHEAT

THE HOME FORUM

The Perennial Forest Fellowship

"WHAT are our fields," asks Thoreau, "but *felds*, or *felled* woods? They bear a more recent name than the woods, suggesting that previously the earth was covered with woods. Always in the new country a field is a clearing."

We need not accept the etymology, which is of the fanciful sort that the Transcendentalists often indulged themselves in when it suited their purposes, making language and philology bend to point a maxim; but we cannot fail to see the vivid imaginative truth of the assertion. Thoreau speaks here, as he often does, like a first-rate poet, uncovering and revealing a simple fact which all the rest of the world has forgotten—the fact that this globe was clothed in one great garment of green for long ages before we came, that all our fields were once forest, that our eldest and most populous cities were once peopled entirely by trees. One sees why the Concord solitary said this: it was merely one of his many utterances preferring the wild to the tame and nature to man, all of them more or less related to the romantic delight in things primitive, original, undisciplined. To understand the motive and to know the source of a remark, however, is not to disprove it. Thoreau spoke a truth in those three sentences that instantly reduces our human history to its right proportions, reminding us what recent comers we are. His words should induce humility in some of us and should bring comfort to others, but for all who read or hear them they should fire the fancy.

The thought of trees must always be humbling to human pride, whether it be of a single oak or elm or pine, vastly more powerful and far older than we, or of a great company of huge columnar stems standing together. No thoughtful person can enter a wood without feeling that all but his quietest thoughts are silently rebuked, and there is a patience and a poise in a lordly hemlock that makes our restlessness ridiculous. Add to this, which all must feel, the fact of which Thoreau reminds us that we are recent intruders upon the forest's domain, that we are here on its sufferance. Yes, there is humility to be drawn from this realization.

But there is comfort also, for those who love trees and who are glad, therefore, to be their guests. To think that one's house—which is itself composed, perhaps, of trees cut into long thin slices—stands on the spot where once a great oak grew, and where another oak will some day grow again, this is enough for some of us to reconcile our hearts to the city streets and all their transitory noise. Time only, and not space at all, separates us from the flickering shadows and the rustling leaves. Often, in the midst of the traffic and the crowded halls, we seem to feel their coolness and to hear their quiet talk, and this place that was once their home is thenceforth more homelike to us.

The best service of a deeply poetical revelation such as Thoreau's is that it sets the fancy free. Guided by his remark, we think our way backward through three thousand years to the time when a few goatherds, watched their flocks beside the Tiber flowing yellow between banks densely clothed with holm-oak. That was Rome before Rome was—a forest standing in a marsh. Two thousand years ago, or a little more, one would have seen only willows and alders beside a brook where today London's Fleet Street widens into the Strand. But an American need take no such long flights of fancy as these. Let him imagine the appearance of his continent only three centuries ago, when the primeval forest still reigned unchallenged, when a squirrel could go from the Atlantic seaboard to the Connecticut and thence to the Hudson and thence to the Ohio without once touching the ground. In those days an eagle flying westward from the ocean would look down all day long upon an endless sea of billowing green, and the Indian might follow the trail for a thousand miles without stepping into broad sunshine or seeing more than a hand's-breadth of blue over head. All the land to the eastward was covered entirely by forest except where the rivers drew here and there a shining seam.

Three hundred years ago the voice of the wood thrush rang at evening all up and down what is now Fifth Avenue and the great horned owl dozed through the day in a hollow oak where the Singer Building now loads the earth. On Tremont Street, three centuries since, the first comers from oversea must have heard the tremulous song of the whitethroat ringing from the thickets of witch hazel, and at that time also they might have seen the doe lead her fawns toward the River Charles across what is now Harvard Square. There were brown bears then in Philadelphia, there were beavers in Albany, and the wild turkey stalked unmolested over the site of the White House. Stranger still, the whole district of Chicago's "Loop," which has long been the noisiest place on earth, was quiet and cool and shimmering with oak and cottonwood trees one hundred years ago. Where the Elevated thunders now, the squirrel then clambered; where the newsboys shout today, the fox then ran and the wild goose swam. Halsted Street was quieter then than the most retired and long-forgotten country lane.

In all of these places—Rome, Boston, New York, Chicago, London—there has been a brief interregnum, a period in which the forest has allowed us to work our will and to see whether we can do better than she, or as well. This period has been very brief indeed as compared with the forest's age, and it may not last so much longer as we seem to think. Sooner or later the trees are coming back. They will bring quietness and beauty and peace once more to Halsted Street, and they will bring back the wood thrushes to sing along Fifth Avenue while the evening shadows gather. There will be alders and willows again some day where Fleet Street widens into the Strand, and the holm-oak will spread its dark green boughs again beside the yellow Tiber. The trees have allowed themselves to be violently displaced for a time, though not for long as they count time; but they are coming back. The only question is whether they are to return at our invitation or in spite of us. On the whole, it will be better for us to invite them.

Either we shall make our peace with trees, and that on honorable terms, allowing them their rights and territory once more, or else they will wrest the planet from us and get along without us altogether, as they very well know how to do. If we continue to crowd them back, they will parch our fields and dwindle our crops until we find the earth unfit for habitation. Without forests, no rain, and without rain no food—ah! the trees are stronger than we, and they can afford to wait. They will win in the end. Let us learn in time that their way is better by far than the way we have thus far chosen, and that their welfare is also ours.

What we might yet work out and what would be best of all is a fellowship with trees, a sharing of space and light and air, which would be mutually advantageous. Although they can do without us again as they have done before, trees have already shown how gladly they would accept such an arrangement. How perfectly the elm adapts itself to our highways and houses, as though it had never known any other purpose than to shade and beautify human habitations. And the maple also—who would think that it was once a wild tree, a forest dweller, needing only the stag and bear for company? Both of these arboreal friends have come more than halfway to meet us and they are already our fellows and partners, as every other citizen of the forest is ready to be as soon as we show ourselves worthy. All that they asked is not to be coerced, but to be cherished, as creatures having some right to this globe by virtue of their long occupation as well as because of their beauty and constant beneficence.

There are some moods, not entirely fantastic, in which one is thoroughly out of patience with the human species—that recent upstart on the earth, jostling, rapacious, utterly self-seeking and self-centered, elbowing all other creatures aside with no thought of courtesy or justice—and our treatment of trees, early and late, has been one of the least praiseworthy phases of our history. Yet there have always been some people, and today there are constantly more and more, who resent this vulgar brutality and who feel that we must always lose far more than we gain in ignoring the proffered partnership with trees. Perhaps there will be enough of these to bring in a new era, in which men and trees will dwell together in peace and mutual helpfulness—a long serene epoch, during which the forest will stretch back into its lost territories, and when our cities and towns and villages will be embowered, as they should be now, in glades of oak and elm and maple, of hemlock, pine and fir. That would be a good time.

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Once Sardanapalus

Then went the king . . .
in his pride of power
Glorying; and with his own strong arm upraised
From out its rest the Assyrian banner broad,
Purple and edged with gold; and standing then
Upon the utmost summit of the mount—
Round and yet round—for two strong men a task
Sufficient deemed—he waved the splendid flag,
Bright as a meteor streaming. At that sight
The plain was in a stir; the helms of brass
Were lifted up, and glittering spear-points waved,
And banners shaken, and wide trumpet mouths
Upturned; and myriads of bright-harnessed steeds
Were seen uprearing, shaking their proud heads;
And brazen chariots in a moment sprang,
And clashed together. In a moment more
Up came the monstrous universal shout,
Like a volcano burst. Up, up to heaven
The multitudinous tempest tore its way,
Rocking the clouds; from all the swarming plain
And from the city rose the mingled cry,
"Long live Sardanapalus, King of Kings!
May the King live forever!" Thrice the flag
The monarch waved; and thrice the shouts arose
Enormous, that the solid walls were shook,
And the firm ground made tremble.

—EDWIN ATHERSTONE, in "The Fall of Nineveh."

Photo by Brogi, Florence

Roof Tops in Florence

TO GET an idea of a city as a whole one needs to see it from a height and a little distance, so as to observe its relation to its surroundings, and the interrelation of its various salient features to each other. To know it intimately one should not only be familiar with its streets and the buildings which rise from them, but make acquaintance with its roofs and with much above the roofs which is hidden from those who merely walk about below.

For the city dweller the top floor always offers advantages. There is more light and sun up there, more fresh air; one can be more neighborly with the sun and moon and stars, the wind and rain—in fact, with this last one may become even too familiar unless one's landlord be of the conscientious kind and keep his roofs in good repair! But one can also become more familiar with the topography and construction of one's surroundings, and make intimate acquaintance with innumerable little details which only the roof dweller is privileged to know.

There is the delightful extent and variety of roofs, for instance, their lovely slope and color and intersecting lines and shadows. The roofs of Florence, of which some are shown in this picture, are of a ruddy brown and dull red, the tiles are laid in lines alternately fluted and level, and taking on marvelous glowing tints in the sunset light. The chimneys are smali, their shapes many and delightful, and, being of the same color as the roofs, they do not in any way disturb the color scheme. The walls, when plastered, are of a creamy or yellow tone, as though soaked through and through with the sun, and the shutters at the funny little irregular windows are usually vivid green.

Above the roofs rise towers of which, from the street, we are hardly conscious, and looking out upon them from their own level, in their own aerial world, one sees their grouping, their relation one to another, and realizes in some degree how sociable or turbulent existence must have been in the old days, when friendly greetings—or their reverse—could be shouted from family to family or faction to faction across the narrow canyon-like streets.

For anyone who has an outlook on the roofs there is generally, however solitary their own eyrie, plenty of amusement. There are so many pleasant little details to take account of; the flower pots in the windows, the pigeons sunning themselves on the hot tiles; the plant of gillyflowers or snapdragon or capers springing from between the stones of an old tower; a piece of carving or a curious architectural feature invisible from below; the bells swinging out from a belfry as Tuscan bells do so beautifully swing out; the hens in little coops, clucking drowsily or making much clamorous ado about the laying of an egg; the swallows nesting under the eaves; all these, and much more, keep the eyes happily engaged.

And then there are the human activities of the housetops: women hanging out lines of washing of many colors; workmen fitting telephone wires, and, as they tramp about on the uncemented tiles, making plenty of repairing work for the bricklayers; rugs being beaten, flower pots watered, the gay little gardens on the many terraces being tended, and, on the summer evenings, families having their supper on those same terraces beside their own carnations and geraniums and beneath their own well-watered canary creepers and morning glory vines.

It is all gay and amusing—and beautiful too, as the sun passes overhead from rise to down-going, and the shadows lengthen or shorten, creep this way and that, and sharpen the architecture into vivid relief; while beyond the roofs lies the lovely line of hills, gray and green, azure and amethyst and violet; and over all arches the illimitable sky.

The Children's Twilight

The world is silent now, the sun goes down
Ablaze with beauty in the western sky,
And children who all day with hue and cry
Have run pell-mell about the streets of town,
Stand quietly and watch the golden crown
Of sunset fade; then with a wistful sigh
Look upward as the first stars flare on high
To glimpse young Venus in her evening gown.

When, filled with awe, they hurry home to tell
Of all the wonders that have formed their day,
With hasty tongues they speak, describing well
Each detail in their pilgrimage of play;
But save the best until the very end—
A tale of sunsets, stars, and one new friend.

REMO MARION LOMBARDI.

Mountain Day

Williams is in a valley with a ring of mountains circling it, the highest in the state. Greylock, a noble bulk, being only a few miles away, and offering a glorius tramp for Mountain Day, a college holiday occurring some fine day in October, when the forests are at the height of their autumnal beauty. Since this is a movable feast, notice is given on the previous afternoon, at about four o'clock, by ringing the chimes of the Chapel. Next morning, bright and early, groups and couples set off for a whole day in the open, and though there is many another delightful climb, Greylock comes first.

I had been at Williams on Mountain Day, and seen the Freshmen start away to begin to make their acquaintance with the Berkshires and with each other, and watched them drifting back at the end of the day, tired, happy, friendly, full of talk over the day's incidents. And it had always seemed as though this were one of the best holidays any college had instituted. In Yale it used to be the thing for the Freshmen to climb the two Rocks, and not to consider themselves true Yale men till that was done. But the thing was never given the dignity of a college rite, and it has almost disappeared to-day, as one of the younger graduates told us, deprecating the fact. It will not disappear at Williams;—year after year bands of young men will follow the trails on East Mountain, Greylock and the other slopes and peaks of the delectable valley, finding each other more swiftly than they could do in a week of routine college doings and discovering that there is no keener joy for the healthy body than that found in arduous exercise in the open air, with the brooks running beside the climbing paths. — HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE, in "Rambles In Old College Towns."

When Memory Strays to Paul Heyse

Picking up a late Victorian copy of Paul Heyse's "Kinder der Welt" (Children of This World), memory took instant flight to an occasion years ago, when an entire family enjoyed the minutely written, exhaustive novel, about a villa on the Rhein that had been procured by a wealthy American, and was enjoyed to the full through a combination of alien appreciation, power of unlimited money and exceptional glory of nature. And cleverly indeed, through pride in their own country, did local servitors bring to the sojourners the advantages of local usage and product, so that they might taste to the full the charm of a stay on the European continent under most favorable conditions. The family who read this story with avidity enjoyed, along with the fortunates, the freshness of every incident, by virtue of familiarity of the scenes depicted. True, there, too, some drama and tragedy was mixed in with some comedy and the joy of living. But untoward conditions easily erase themselves from memory, while pure joy as readily remains.

The broad base which Paul Heyse apparently requires for a novel furnishes an occasion for the working out of numerous destinies. The Children of Light, too, are represented in the novel in hand, as accentuating the different views existing between them and the children of this world, to carry out the Scriptural designations, whence originates the title. One marvels at the able presentation of modern philosophers who are imbued with views Pharisaical and Sadducaical. Hypocrisy and sincerity supply their modicum of moral in that unrighteousness is properly dishonored, and confidence in divine guidance noticeably rewarded.

Whether Paul Heyse's own opinions were of the unstable sort, or whether it is merely the author's desire to present all views to his readers, does not appear. Throughout the narrative of daily living there runs a faint strain of longing, on the part of those who seek to sustain themselves with empty philosophy, for the comfort enjoyed by the godly. And with satisfaction one notes the approval with which some of these student philosophers admit that "all things work together for good to them that love God."

The charm of description is as attractive in this novel as in others by Paul Heyse. But a moonlight ride in a light phaeton, behind a span of Trakehner, with the Count holding the reins, promised the same old thrill. As field after field, forest after forest, and little villages and isolated cottages flew by, to the accompaniment of the lively hoof-beats of the spirited horses, and the wanderer, the hero of the hour, is carried out to the castle during the evening, one's thought, too, flies to the same scenery. Understanding and appreciative interest are aroused when one reads about the earth becoming darker, and the sky clearer. At first the air is not perceptibly cooled, but all enfoldingly there hovers the impressive quiet of the summer night. Over the dark tree tops appeared the delicate sickle of a moon, and across the firmament glisten broad streaks of pale lightning, the after effects of a hot day. Finally, an enchanting picture rises over the hill. About a fifteen minutes' drive ahead, on a free-standing knoll, there glitter and glow the battlements and turrets of a castle, to which a broad, brightly lit driveway leads up through the midst of the dark mountain forest. The silvery gleam of the moonlit roofs was visible far into the surrounding country, and when the wind turned the weathervanes, fiery darts dropped from their pointed edges like shooting stars. Vividly natural is the picture!

Glänzendes Landleben! one exclaims, as one looks up in a sort of dream, for, did not the thoughts have to be withdrawn from scenes thousands of miles away, to adjust themselves to the fact of a summer vacation in a small Oklahoma town? However, here are many compensations, in the form of excellent and fulsome cuisine; good friends and companions, who also enjoy these familiar tales; cool nights, an excellent library, and right in one's hand still the same book.

A glance upon the following page, and thought returns to its erstwhile distant abode among the scenes of that European castle. We attend the arrival of the lord of the castle. Doors open and lackeys appear with windlights; slender sand-colored greyhounds lope out to greet their master; the Count throws the lines to the head groom, and in perfect English exchanges a few important remarks with him regarding the new favorite team. Together with his guest, he enters the large, semi-rounded dining hall, furnished a la rococo period, with lavish gold embossing and high, gilt-framed wall mirrors. The soft light of numerous candles in magnificent crystal chandeliers pendant from the ceiling reflects in multiple rays the shimmering silver table service. At one end of the room high double doors open upon a balcony, with a flight of stairs leading down into the garden, through which one reaches the park along hedged-in and foliage-embowered French walks. Beside the balcony door a young man is coaxing a rushing flow of overwhelming melody from a costly grand piano of a mysterious dark wood. The already assembled dinner guests all crowd around the newly arrived travelers, introductions take place, and a fine tone of cordiality prevails.

So one may lose oneself at intervals in a foreign but not strange fairy world attractiveness, and presently return to the actuality and higher meanings of beauty, and gratefully enjoy a prairie vacation with hospitable friends.

Lake Geneva

(1887)

On thy waters, Lake Geneva,
Where we ride, ride and row,
Mighty mountains laced in snow,
Blending shadows softly weave a
Veil upon the waves below,
Where we ride, ride and row.

Near thy shores, clear Lake Geneva,
Where we glide, glide and row,
Tinkling bell-notes come and go,
Lights grow dim, and wild flowers leave a
Fragrance on the air below,
Where we glide, glide and row.

All is fair, dear Lake Geneva,
Where we glide and ride and row;
And as Alpine breezes blow,
In the gloaming we conceive a
Paradise is here below,
Where we glide and ride and row.

—From "Heart and Nature," by CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON.

Courage

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN SOLVING the problems of life and in contributing to those things which make for progress, one finds no quality of thought more needed than that of courage. Generally speaking, courage is that state of thought which enables one to overcome a sense of fear, or which inspires activity in spite of fear. Such a quality deserves recognition and appreciation.

It required physical courage to penetrate the silence of the frozen North and to travel the uncharted highways of the air. Likewise, it requires moral courage to leave the smoothly trodden path of tradition for that of a new revelation, or to follow the line of duty when the call comes for action. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (pp. 28, 29) we read, "There is too much animal courage in society and not sufficient moral courage."

Especially during the time when material living was largely a problem of overcoming physical conditions and difficulties and men could depend only on themselves for protection, physical courage was something to be desired and cultivated. But as time went on and mankind began to catch glimpses of the blessings of coöperation, laws were formulated, and through them the individual came under the protection of the community, so that, to the average man, the occasions for the exercise of physical courage have become less and less. But the opportunities for the display of moral courage are becoming more and more apparent. It requires moral courage to obey the injunction, "Come out from among them, and be ye separate." It requires moral courage to defy the authority of ecclesiastical power by a departure from age-long creed and dogma.

The persecution which attended the early reformers is experienced by those of today who are in advance of the thought of their time; therefore the same courage and resolution are necessary to meet it. It takes courage to accept and put into practice the full demands of the gospel of Christ Jesus and to declare the unreality of sin and sickness in spite of what the physical senses may testify. It takes courage to go contrary to the cherished beliefs of the world, to stand for the ideals of a higher Christianity, and to be ready to endure the penalty for such heresy. Christ Jesus said, "Be of good cheer [courage]; I have overcome the world." It was his understanding of his relationship to God which imbued Jesus with the courage to follow the course which he knew led to the cross—to chart the way for the salvation of mankind. From the same well from which he drew his inspiration all may drink. It is ever flowing.

Because of her discovery of that which has become the basis of the most radical reform since the time when the Galilean Prophet preached his gospel, Mrs. Eddy occupied a position which called for the maximum of moral courage. The ideas about God and man which she expounded reversed the common beliefs of the day, while the system of healing which she inaugurated was entirely at variance with those of the medical faculty.

It is generally recognized that fear is the foundation of the major problems of the world as well as of those of the individual, and that fear is the archenemy of courage. Christian Science has come for the purpose of revealing the truth about God and man; and it is found that a right understanding of this truth overcomes and destroys fear. Christian Science recognizes the necessity for something more than courage in order that fear may be destroyed, and it gives one an understanding of evil's unreality. It shows that in the true creation, governed by omniscient and omnipresent God, who knows nothing but good and imparts only peace and harmony to His creation, there is no place for an element of fear, since nothing can exist outside of His divine knowledge.

Human opinion accepts no challenge without a protest, so that, while standing entirely alone in the defense of her discovery, Mrs. Eddy met with ridicule and persecution. But she did not falter; and at a later time, after she had succeeded in her efforts, she wrote of her experience (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 17), "The Discoverer of this Science could tell you of timidity, of self-distrust, of friendlessness, toil, agonies, and victories under which she needed miraculous vision to sustain her, when taking the first footsteps in this Science." And she added, "The ways of Christianity have not changed."

In spite of material resistance, Mrs. Eddy's work has been established, and uncounted numbers have risen up to call her blessed for the reason that through the teachings set forth in Science and Health they are being healed of their diseases, are finding peace with God and with men, and are able to meet the problems of each day with confidence and with courage.

Lovely What You Are

I have no lily pond,
But with these hollyhock blooms
Plucked short of stem,
With their own green leaves,
Plucked short of stem,
And this flat crystal dish,
I shall make shift
At a lily pond.
Candidly, the dish is pyrex,
But it will be crystal for me,
Kindly,
Helping me to solace my heart
For its need of a lily pond,
While I am making shift.

So place it here,
On the cloth's linen whiteness.
So pour the cold water,
So place this pale-pink blossom.
So place this deep-rose blossom.
So place this white-cream blossom.
And so place this green leaf,
And this.
But after all!
After all, you are not a makeshift!
For you are lovely
What you are!
And I will not desire just now
A lily pond!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

Rainbow Bridge

Beyond Surprise the trail angles across a high mesa and then plunges once more into the labyrinth of cañons. . . . Here, in the triangle between the Colorado, the San Juan, and the Navajo Mountain, every crook and turn of the cañons is guarded by an El Capitan! The entire region resembles nothing so much as an ocean, tossed by a hurricane, and suddenly turned to stone—save for the fact that these rocky billows are a hundred times higher than any the ocean ever produced and no ice cliffs were ever mightier or more sheer than the tremendous brooding walls of these tortuous gorges. . . .

Only a country such as this . . . could produce a Rainbow Bridge. . . . The arch itself is dwarfed in the immensity of its setting. Though it measures two-hundred and seventy-five feet across the span and three hundred and ten from the "keystone" to the bed of the cañon, it appears small against the background of thousand-foot cliffs.

But walk down the cañon, skirting the pools of crystal-clear water that fill the deep "pot-holes" in the rocks, and stand directly beneath that mighty arch. Far overhead is a slender thread of rock—a bar of red across the blue sky. On either side it swings downward in a perfect, symmetrical curve to the cañon floor. No force of stone-masons could carve a more perfect arch. . . .

It does not burst on one suddenly in all its glory as does the Grand Cañon. It is attained by a slow, patient progress through the wilderness that surrounds it—and only very gradually does one gain a realization of its wonder. It is as though one were permitted to paw through a collection of gems thrown at random on a table. For a time the eye would be dazzled and critical appreciation prevented by the brilliance of diamonds, the gleam of emeralds, the crimson flash of rubies, the luster of jade, and the prismatic glint of opal, amethyst, peridot, and topaz. Only after some minutes would one begin to pick out individual beauties, deciding at last upon some lustrous, rosy pearl or a priceless star sapphire.

Such is Rainbow Bridge—a perfect gem in a perfect setting; the most remote, the loneliest, and the most beautiful single natural wonder of America.—HOFFMAN BIRNEY, in "Roads to Room."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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NEW TEXAS ROAD CUTS DESERT ON OLD MAIL ROUTE

$1,000,000 Highway Out of El Paso Shortens Line to the Southwest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EL PASO, Texas—The sand hills, east of El Paso, that once echoed and reechoed to the rumbling of the old stage coach and the whoop of the Apache along the Old Butterfield Trail, now resound to the hum and the roar of more modern transportation.

Across this stretch of desert land a road is building, following in many places the route of the Old Butterfield Mail line which was opened in 1850 from San Antonio to El Paso and west. That trail wound its way around sand hill and mesquite bush, dipped into an arroyo here, dodged another there. The new road cuts straight across the desert to the Hueco Mountains. Through the Hueco Mountains and across the Salt Flats, it runs until it reaches the base of the highest peak in Texas in the Guadalupe Mountains, 100 miles east of El Paso.

Almost one-half of the cost of building this stretch of surfaced highway across the desert will be paid by citizens of El Paso. The balance will be paid by the road district and the state. Already opened to traffic, the road is expected to be fully completed by the first of the year, with the exception of hard surfacing. In its present form, the road will cost $900,000. When fully surfaced with a hard black-top, it will have cost $1,000,000.

The purpose of the road is twofold. It shortens the route between El Paso and the rich irrigated district of the Pecos River by approximately 100 miles. It opens a new outlet for tourists to the Carlsbad Cavern National Park in southeastern New Mexico, and forms a link in three highways to the Southwest.

A short time ago it was designated as a part of a new federal highway from Maysville, Ky., to Oklahoma City, Okla.; Carlsbad, N. M., and El Paso, Tex. This highway has been designated as U. S. No. 62. Plans are now being made by the Carlsbad Cutoff Highway Association to include it in a highway route from Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., by way of Salina, Hutchinson and Liberal, Kan.; Borger and Amarillo, Tex.; Clovis, Roswell and Carlsbad, N. M., to the Carlsbad Caverns National Park, and thence to El Paso and the Pacific coast. It also forms a link in the Dal-Paso Caverns Highway from Dallas and Fort Worth to El Paso by way of the Caverns.

This road also will open from the west a direct route to a proposed Texas state park in the Guadalupe mountains. The park site has been chosen, and it remains only for the State to purchase the site.

When the Texas State Legislature convenes in January a request will be made that a law be passed requiring that all drivers of automobiles in Texas must have a driver's license. D. E. Colp, chairman of the Texas State Parks Board, has suggested that a 50-cent fee be charged. Half of this would go to the park purchase fund and the other to administration of the act.

Illinois Trade Data Listed by Chamber

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill.—In many respects retail merchants in the smaller towns of Illinois are doing better than those of the larger cities, accoridng to Prof. Paul D. Converse of the University of Illinois College of Commerce, who is making a study of conditions in 10 stable retail trades throughout the State for the mercantile affairs committee of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

During the last four years, Professor Converse reports, the number of retailers in these 10 trades declined 3 per cent in communities of 400 to 1000; 0.6 per cent in towns of 1500 to 5000, and 4 per cent in cities of 7000 to 15,000.

"These figures cover independent merchants" Professor Converse said. "The decrease in the number of independent dealers may be due to the growth of chain stores. It appears that towns of 400 to 1000 population have a real place in our economic structure, if the manner in which the merchants are maintaining their credit and capital ratings is a fair indication."

MILLIKEN TO HEAD CLEVELAND MUSEUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Appointment of William M. Milliken as director of the Cleveland Museum of Art has been announced by John L. Severance, president of the museum.

Mr. Milliken, who has been connected with the museum since 1919 as curator of decorative arts, succeeds Frederic Allen Whiting, who resigned in May to become president of the American Federation of Arts. Mr. Milliken is now abroad in search of new objects for the museum.

SUMMONS VIOLATORS OF OIL AGREEMENT

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—The Oklahoma Corporation Commission, alleging violations of the oil proration and curtailment agreement issued 73 citations Aug. 21 against officials of 59 oil companies. The company officials were ordered to appear before the commission Sept. 8, to show cause why they should not be fined for violations of the agreement.

Ed Hicks Jr., secretary of the commission, said he believed the alleged violations by production of more than the stated amount of petroleum were not wilful on the part of most of the operators.

CHICAGO 'Y' TO BUILD 23-STORY MEMORIAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In order to take advantage of the present opportune conditions for building, and to do its part toward helping the unemployment situation, the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association on Aug. 8 announced plans for immediate construction of the 23-story Lawson memorial department at Chicago Avenue and Dearborn Street, the foundation of which has been completed.

The announcement, made by John V. Farwell, president of the board of directors, said that all contracts for the superstructure had been awarded, and that the building, with the land, would cost $2,400,000. The building is to be a memorial to Victor F. Lawson, late owner and editor of the Chicago Daily News.

Big Power Contract Awarded in Ontario

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Future mining and industrial development of northern Ontario is assured by the awarding of a contract to the Dominion Constructing Company for 275,000 additional electric horsepower. The Ontario Power Service Corporation, the capital stock of which is owned by the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, will develop the power site at Abitibi canyon on the Abitibi River which is served by the Ontario Government's railroad, the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. Construction will be completed by 1932.

Ontario Power Service Corporation Limited has entered into 40-year contracts under which all of its electrical energy from the development will be sold to the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission and to the Abitibi Power & Paper Company. The contract expires in 1971 with right of renewal by the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commissioner until 1982.

This development is regarded as the most important advance in hydroelectric power development in Ontario. It will greatly relieve unemployment as not only will many men be employed at once and the work continue throughout the winter months, but large expenditure in equipment, material, and supplies will be necessary.

C. P. R. RUSHES WORK TO HELP OUT FARMERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to go ahead with railway construction plans in order to provide needed relief to farmers in the drought-affected area of southern Saskatchewan.

Announcement made by D. C. Coleman, vice-president, western lines, says that in making this decision the company is anticipating its construction program by almost two years in order to help out the farmers in the area. The work will give employment to many settlers.

Only Two Years Ago This Was a Tiny Seed

Two years ago, this treelike plant was a tiny seed. It was grown in Aldercroft Heights, high up in the Santa Cruz Mountains not far from Los Gatos (the City of the Cats) and some 50 miles from San Francisco. This is just one interesting plant the lady standing beside it has in her garden. Perhaps the view of the dense forest of huge redwoods across the canyon urged the pyramid plant to compete!

Memorial Planned to Old Automobile

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANSING, Mich. — Future traffic, with its endless procession of annually improved gasoline cars, will often pause, no doubt, while drivers in Lansing study with curiosity and interest the full-size bronze copy of one of the first gasoline automobiles, which is shortly to be placed within a few feet of the factory where the original was produced.

The bronze car, with its quaint, curved dashboard, will be a copy of the original Oldsmobile invented by Ransom E. Olds of Lansing, which has been proclaimed by the Chamber of Commerce the birthplace of the automobile. The memorial will include a life-size bronze of Mr. Olds in the driver's seat. The memorial will rest on a granite shaft.

It is expected that the memorial will be completed by the early summer of 1931, when it is planned to have a dedicatory program, with men of prominence in the motor world taking part. Land for the memorial is owned by the city, and has been turned over officially to the city park board, under whose direction it will be improved. This site is within a few feet of the factory where the first gasoline car was turned out, the wonder of its day, in 1896.

Canada's Wool Crop Exceeds Forecast

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—More than 3,250,000 pounds of wool have already been received at their Ontario warehouse or are en route, officials of the Canadian Coöperative Wool Growers state. The objective of the 3,000,000 pounds decided upon at the last annual meeting when contract handling was adopted will be exceeded.

Alberta heads the list in shipments with more than 1,000,000 pounds from the southern part of the province and over 50,000 pounds from the rest of the province. From Manitoba and Saskatchewan 1,000,000 pounds have been received. Ontario will contribute about 500,000 pounds, and Quebec and the Maritime Provinces about 150,000.

Fourteen cars of wool weighing approximately 385,000 pounds from British Columbia this year indicate the growing importance of that province in the sheep line.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. H. A. Payne, New Milford, Conn.
H. A. Payne, New Milford, Conn.
Mrs. Gertrud E. Jennings, New Milford, Conn.
Miss Virginia Falk, New York City.
Mrs. Nellie Smith, Toledo, O.
Adolph Smith, Toledo, O.
Otliar C. Wamsley, Los Angeles, Calif.
Alma O. Wamsley, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Isobel L. Robinson, Newark, N. J.
Miss Jennie Gibson, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. J. H. Treiber, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. Treiber, Baltimore, Md.
Clarence J. Womack, Portland, Ore.
S. H. Lewis, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Amanda Faust, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. L. A. Dial, Newark, O.
L. A. Dial, Newark, O.
Miss Doomy, Newark, O.
W. J. Read, Newport, Vt.
Henrietta E. Read, Newport, Vt.
Miss Emma B. Hatclerode, Harrisburg, Pa.
Miss Marie M. Johnstone, Harrisburg, Pa.
Una Dykeman, New York City.
Mrs. W. G. Dykeman, New York City.
W. G. Dykeman, New York City.
Marjorie Nichols, New York City.
Lester J. Witherell, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Daisy M. Witherell, Newark, N. J.
George W. Perry, Camden, N. J.
Mrs. Emma B. Perry, Camden, N. J.
Mrs. F. Williams, Verdun, P. Q., Canada.
F. Williams, Verdun, P. Q., Canada.
Mrs. M. F. Greenblat, Miami, Fla.
Florence Stryhal, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Ada Powell, Chicago, Ill.
Alda H. Powell, Chicago, Ill.
Melva Powell, Chicago, Ill.
Leah Powell, Chicago, Ill.
Edward B. Powell, Chicago, Ill.
Gladys Powell, Chicago, Ill.
J. Greenblat, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Mary Caroline Crave, New Milford, Conn.
Miss Anna W. Bergdohl, New Milford, Conn.
Mrs. Pearl Lounsbery, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Joe B. Thomas, Lakeport, Calif.
Polly J. Clendenin, Lakeport, Calif.
Mrs. Grace R. Thomas, Washington, D. C.
John W. Thomas, Washington, D. C.
Jack Thomas, Washington, D. C.
Don Thomas, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Henry L. Dolive, Orlando, Fla.
Mrs. Lillie B. Abbihl, White Plains, N. Y.
J. H. Abbihl, White Plains, N. Y.
Mrs. Fannie D. Clarke, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Tura B. Blair, Dallas, Tex.
Flora A. Parker, Calumet City, Ill.
Mrs. Alice K. Evans, Fort Worth, Tex.
Louis M. Krausse, Houston, Tex.
Bertha Menzler Peyton, Gloucester, Mass.
Jervis C. Webb, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Margaret Woods, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
James M. Woods, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
C. F. Brown, New York City.
A. Conway Peyton, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. Mary E. Nilsson, Pocatello, Ida.
Mrs. Hattie J. Williams, Pocatello, Ida.
Mrs. L. W. Brockett, Chicago, Ill.
L. W. Brockett and family, Chicago, Ill.
Frank B. Brockett, Brockton, Mass.
Ruth P. Pomroy, Waltham, Mass.
Frances M. Shafer, New York City.
Mrs. L. S. Loving, Lynchburg, Va.
Anne Martin Sneed, Lynchburg, Va.
C. John Cracknell, Montreal, Canada.
Mrs. Emma A. Kenney, Fulton, N. Y.
Harold R. Kenney, Fulton, N. Y.
Bertha May Randall, Fulton, N. Y.
Harvey Brenizer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Emma R. Brenizer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ruth Wanda Bennett, Merom, Ind.
Laura N. Coats, Richmond, Ind.
Tessa Wade Carter, Terre Haute, Ind.
Lloyd Reich, Indianapolis, Ind.
Gladys M. Williams, Montreal, Canada.
Dora Casement, Montreal, Canada.
William P. Johnson, Merion, Pa.
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A. B. Ingalsbee, Mexico City, Mex.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

NO GREATER contribution to railway service can be made by railroads than cooling devices for their cars. Of various observations made on a transcontinental trip, none is more momentous than this, particularly in view of the fact that the dining and observation cars on all trains are the cars most patronized and yet are the cars most in need of such devices.

The Baltimore & Ohio and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads have both equipped one dining car each with a refrigerating plant but it is reported that in the present stage of the art, the adding of such equipment to all cars on a train would be too expensive; further, that the increased weight of the motors to operate the cooling device would run into tonnage, if applied to every car.

With the tendency of some railroads, however, to inclose their observation platforms it appears evident that in the interests of increased patronage, some place should be available on a train where cool, fresh air may be enjoyed by passengers. The same is true in some of the larger railroad terminals.

As for the open-end observation platforms, constant inspection on various railroads proved that these are well patronized at all hours of the day and evening; that passengers speak favorably of them; that they afford a place to be "outdoors" on the train if one desires it, in distinction to the "bird-cage" inclosed ends which result in a train with no open place accessible; and that despite an occasional amount of dust and cinders (on roads which do not use oil-burning engines), the cars of this type are a distinct asset to trains. While some railroad officials disagree, conversations with passengers, train employees and other rail officers denoted an overwhelming preponderance of opinion in favor of open-end platforms, with larger, rather than smaller, platforms desired.

Open Observations

Merely as an indication of the popular attitude, the Advance Century of the New York Central Lines had a platform seating six. It was well filled most of the afternoon and evening. The same was true of its Commodore Vanderbilt train, although this platform seated only four. The Santa Fe's Grand Canyon Limited, with an equally small platform, was filled to capacity most of the time, on one occasion having four persons seated and six standing.

"Tail-Signs"

A degree of ingenuity is shown by various railways in the so-called "tail-signs" on the observations of their trains. On the New York Central a particularly effective means is employed in having these signs in letters rather than contained in an illuminated disk. As one rides over the line, trains flash by in the opposite direction and one notes the Twentieth Century, with its name in blue-white electric letters; the Lake Shore Limited and the Empire State in red; the Commodore Vanderbilt in blue and similar designs for other trains.

Colorful Train

The use of bright colors for individual trains is recognized as an indirect traffic builder and the use of gray for the entire "Daylight" train of the Southern Pacific, between San Francisco and Los Angeles in each direction, has that effect. This is an all day-coach train, with two cars having individual wicker chairs for which a charge of $1 is made. The train has built up traffic ever since its inauguration, and on a recent trip had 325 passengers in nine cars, making it a decidedly profitable train.

The observation on this train is unique. From the rear end comes, first an open platform with four camp stools; back of this are glass doors, which are kept open the width of the car and the 40 seats are in pairs, facing backward, two seats on either side of the aisle with gaily striped canvas covers; forward of this section is a club room, the entire car being for lounge purposes. The train carries both a dining car and an all-day lunch car, cafeteria style, an innovation which the Baltimore & Ohio is undertaking on one of its night New York-Washington trains now.

Section Sales

Since the campaign to sell entire sleeping-car sections to one person, such sales have increased 500 per cent, James Keeley, vice-president of the Pullman Company, states. The cost of a whole section is about 20 per cent more than a lower berth and the upper berth is not pulled down at night. While this serves a useful purpose, a passenger in buying a lower berth may be fairly certain these days that he will have the section to himself in daytime, as only lowers are sold on most trains now. The only advantage is in having the upper left closed in the wall at night.

A greater need is the lowering of rates for compartments and the use of more single-room and bedroom sleepers. In the former type of car, the railroads charge the equivalent of two lower berths and 1¼ the rail fare. With 13 rooms to a car, it is apparent that the straight railroad fare and 1½ times a lower berth rate would still bring more revenue than is derived from a 12-section sleeper, for the railroads would get 13 surcharges rather than 12, in addition to greater earnings from the more passengers carried. Anything which can be done to lower the cost of rooms is desirable, in that it makes rail travel more attractive and therefore holds passengers on the railroads.

Union Station

For years the city of Los Angeles has sought to bring its railroads together into a union station, the roads being the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and the Sante Fe.

For a city the size of Los Angeles, its rail facilities are considered inadequate. The two former roads have a joint terminal and the Sante Fe has an old structure across some freight and passenger tracks half a mile distant. Perhaps in no other city would an attractive union station better serve to exploit railroad travel than in Los Angeles, where bus, air and water competition are so potent.

Of Interest to Travelers

Boston & Maine trains—the Flying Yankee and Pine Tree Limited, between Boston and Portland—both have been on time every day for two months or more, and their crews were recently commended by J. W. Smith, vice-president. The former averages 51 miles an hour on a non-stop 115-mile run. New coaches built in New England, providing additional luxuries in day-coach travel, have been ordered recently with revolving sets of chairs.

Santa Fe train, the Grand Canyon Limited, is to be made the "sight-seeing train" of that road, with motor detours to the Indian country and Petrified Forest available, a day at Grand Canyon and a schedule to conform.

HOTELS

Greater Boston

The Beaconsfield
1731 Beacon Street
Brookline (Boston), Mass.
"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"
The Beaconsfield is a luxurious residential Hotel offering the equivalent of a fine town house with none of the cares of maintenance.
Select American Plan Dining Room
New Fireproof Garage
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

Charm . . .
of old-fashioned courtesy is noticeable at The Vendome. A well-trained staff anticipates your every need. Tercentenary visitors will appreciate the convenient location — Commonwealth Ave. at Dartmouth St. American or European plan.
Abbott Hotels Corp. Karl P. Abbott President
THE VENDOME
BOSTON

HOTEL SOMERSET
400 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.
Within seven minutes to shopping center
Transient or Residential
ROOMS with BATH $3.50 up
EUROPEAN PLAN
Terrace Garden Cafe—Adjacent Garages
Ten minutes' walk to Christian Science church

Jensgate HOTEL
Special Weekly Rates
Overlooking the Charles River and Its Esplanade
Rooms and Suites All With Bath
RICHARD F. WORTHAM, *Manager*

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Ave.
The Distinctive Boston House
A quiet, charming, homelike hotel within easy walking distance of Christian Science church.
Excellent Cuisine
Reasonable Rates
C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480

The Savoy
455 Columbus Avenue
Boston, Mass.
Located just off Massachusetts Avenue
Rates
(All with bath)
Single $1.50 2.00 2.50
Double $2.50 3.00 3.50
Suites for four $4, $5, $6
Nothing higher

You can plan your trips and tours from the Hotel and Travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Greater Boston

Hotel Sheraton
Ninety-one Bay State Road
Boston
Modern in every detail The HOTEL SHERATON, because of its unusual location on an exclusive residential street on the banks of the Charles River, yet not more than ten minutes from the business and shopping district, has become a most popular hotel for persons seeking a home or transient accommodations.
The European Plan dining room is noted for its excellent food and service.
(a short walk through the Fenway to the Christian Science church)
Kenmore 2960 George R. Sanford, Mgr.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL
CHAUNCY AT GARDEN STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
The most discriminating taste finds complete satisfaction in these charming apartments. The utmost in modern appointments assures the ultimate in comfort and convenience. Situated twelve minutes from Park Street and three minutes from Harvard Square. Apartments may be leased furnished or unfurnished, at moderate rentals, with full or partial hotel service, as desired.
Under same management
HOTEL COMMANDER
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Write or Phone: POR ter 6100 Moran Hotels, Inc.

Hotel HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person . . $3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed) . $4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) . $5.00 a day and up
Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, *Manager*

The Charlesgate
Corner Beacon, Marlboro and Charlesgate East
Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence. Apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets, available for permanent or transient occupancy. Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
Within easy walking distance of the Christian Science church.
HERBERT G. SUMMERS
Summer Resort
Cliff Hotel and Cottages
North Scituate Beach, Mass.
"On the Ocean Front and Historic South Shore"

HOTEL MINERVA
(Opp. Christian Science church)
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single, with bath, $3.50 to $3.50. Double, $4, $5. Special weekly rates.
CAFE of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind, connected.
H. C. DEMETER

Fritz Carlton Hotel
BOYLSTON and HEMENWAY STS.
at Entrance to Fenway
BOSTON
Five minutes walk to Christian Science church
Rooms and suites, $2.00 to $8.00 a day.
SPECIAL SUNDAY LUNCHEON 70c
Pres. and Treas. M. E. FRITZ
Res. Mgr. THOS. F. KEANE

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Opp. New England Conservatory of Music
Every Room has Private Bath
Single $2.50-$3 Double $3-$4-$5
From $14 Weekly
Write for folder showing map
About a block from Christian Science church
J. E. GOODENOUGH ELWYN S. MAYO

Maine

Newagen Inn and Cottages
NEWAGEN - ON THE MAINE COAST
SEPTEMBER—Most Beautiful Month of the Year
Beautiful Newagen rests on the seaward tip of a cape jutting five miles out to sea. (Seven miles from Boothbay Harbor.) Matchless beauty spots abound on the Inn's 300-acre estate. Good state roads. Open until Oct. 1. Write for descriptive booklet.
Special September Rates. Steam Heat.
Delightful cottages to rent with full hotel service.
Address JOSHUA L. BROOKS, Owner Box No. 134 Newagen, Maine
Where sea, cliffs and spruce forests meet

BAR HARBOR, ME.
The Only Hotel on the Waterfront
Newport House
and
Cottages
200 Rooms American Plan
THOS. P. JONES, *Prop. & Mgr.*

The Elm House
AUBURN, MAINE
"The Most Homelike Hotel in Maine," Noted for its Table from Coast to Coast
Large, Airy Rooms, Well Furnished and Modern in Every Way

Kennebunkport Inn
One of the newest and most modern equipped hotels in KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE.
42 Rooms, 16 with Bath
Shore, steak and chicken dinners served from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate Dining Room for House Guests. J. L. Hackenberg, Mgr.
Tel. Kennebunkport 205 Tel. Portland F-78129
The Inn is an ideal place for summer tourists.

"Maine's Most Famous Hostelry"
The Falmouth
PORTLAND, MAINE
Offering Every Service to a Distinguished Clientele.
M. P. HURLBURT, Manager

New Hampshire

Spend September in the White Mountains at "The House with the View"
GOLF Tennis HOTEL LOOKOFF Orchestra Garage
SUGAR HILL, N. H.
NO FEE TO GUESTS FOR GOLF
Open to October 1 Booklet
MERRILL & SANBORN, Props.

Chocorua Inn
Chocorua, New Hampshire
Offers you a delightful combination of lake and mountain scenery. Our illustrated booklet will give you some idea of what you may expect here. Won't you write for one?
A. B. Atwood, Proprietor

Burkehaven Hotel
OPEN TO OCTOBER 1ST
LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
All improvements—all outdoor sports. September weekly rates, American plan: $50.00, 2 persons, room running water, $64.00, 2 persons, room with bath. Write for special single rates. Booklet.
Herbert Brewster

Hotels of Hospitality
Eagle Phenix Hotel
Both hotels operated by Eagle & Phenix Hotel Company. Concord, N. H.

Massachusetts

Plymouth Rock House
PLYMOUTH, MASS.
Situated on one of the most historical spots in America, overlooking Plymouth Rock and Bay. Bath or running water in every room. Open all year round.
CLARK & SAMPSON

Hotel Richmond
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
On the Famous Mohawk Indian Trail. One of Berkshire Hills' best moderate priced hotels.
J. F. WALEKER, Manager

HOTEL TUDOR
NAHANT, MASS.
Right on the broad Atlantic, only 17 miles from Boston
FINE BATHING, BOATING, FISHING, GOLF
REFINED CLIENTELE
Rates Reasonable
Now open for Forty-fourth Season.
Same Management A. CATTO

Greater Boston

Bachelor Quarters — CLUB PLAN
Transient Rates, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
Special Permanent Rates
Technology Chambers
8 Irvington Street
Boston, Mass.
Telephone in every room

Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Near large, modern garage.
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
Room with bath, $3.50 up.
BOSTON

New Jersey

OCEAN CITY NEW JERSEY
"AMERICA'S GREATEST FAMILY RESORT" with the "WORLD'S FINEST BOARDWALK"
For Booklet and Information Write
PUBLICITY DIRECTOR
City Hall
Ocean City
N. J.

The Leading Hotels of OCEAN CITY NEW JERSEY

Hotel	Location
FLANDERS	Boardwalk & 11th St.
LINCOLN	9th St. & Wesley Ave.
OCEANIC	11th St. & Wesley Ave.
HANSCOM	8th St. & Atlantic Ave.
SOUTHERN	5th St. nr. Boardwalk
BISCAYNE	8th St. & Ocean Ave.
BREAKERS	Boardwalk & 2nd St.
SCARBOROUGH	720 Ocean Ave.
VERNON HALL	410 Atlantic Ave.
HALCYON HALL	1116 Wesley Ave.
WHITEHALL	710 Ocean Ave.

OCEAN HOTEL
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
"Comfort without extravagance"
Amer. and Europ. (Capacity 400)
EWELL & CRAWFORD
Owners and Managers Tel. 2300

Atlantic City

The Madison
Overlooking ocean at Illinois Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New Fireproof Hotel
An ensemble of luxury and comfort
Showers and baths
Rates—American Plan
Single From $8 Double From $12
Special Weekly Rates
European Plan if desired
Surf bathing direct from hotel
FETTER & HOLLINGER, Inc.
Eugene C. Fetter, Mng. Dir.

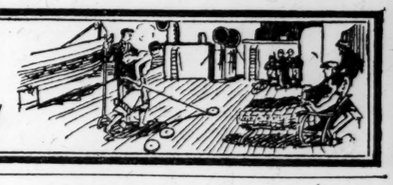
ATLANTIC CITY
The Ambassador
MONARCH OF THE BOARDWALK
At the Height of the Season
Ambassador guests, never crowd-conscious, have entree to the most fashionable, less densely thronged section of surf, beach and boardwalk. European Plan.
Indoor Sea Water Swimming Pool
685 ROOMS 625 BATHS
Same ownership as Ambassador Hotels—New York and Los Angeles

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

CRAIG HALL
Pacific Ave. at Illinois
Atlantic City, N. J.
A SHORT block from the beach, where dull routine has no place, where an unusual cuisine makes meal time an event, and large, comfortable guest rooms bring a new experience in slumber. Write for booklet and rates that are remarkably reasonable for any season of the year.

Hotel Jefferson
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
Kentucky Ave.—Near Beach
Ownership Management
FETTER & HOLLINGER
Telephone—5-0141

HOTELS · RESORTS · TRAVEL



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Hotels of Distinction

NEW YORK AND BOSTON

STOP
AT A HOTEL OF KNOWN REPUTATION

At rates as low as possible in keeping with good accommodations

NEW AND MODERN! Under the ownership-management of T. ELLIOTT TOLSON

RATES
SINGLE $2.00 · DOUBLE $3.00 WITH BATH
SINGLE $2.50 · DOUBLE $3.50
ON YEARLY LEASE
Two room and bath suites from $1200 yearly
One room and bath from $900 yearly

The HOTEL BRISTOL
129 W. 48th ST. EAST of B'WAY
NEW YORK

A Broadway Paradox

The Hotel Woodward

Broadway and 55th Street
NEW YORK

Located on the very edge of this glittering section — a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.
RATES MOST REASONABLE

THE CHATHAM

A few blocks from Grand Central, near the theater and shopping centers, the Hotel Chatham, at Vanderbilt Avenue and 48th Street, now has available spacious and luxurious rooms and suites, completely refurnished and decorated.
FRANK L. SMITH, Manager

HOTEL MONTCLAIR

49th to 50th Streets
Lexington Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

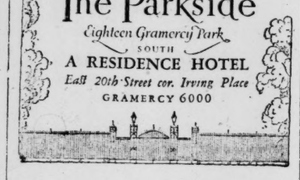
NOW OPEN
800 ROOMS
Each with bath and shower
Single rooms $3 to $5 per day
Double rooms $4 to $6 per day
Radio in every room
Attractive monthly and yearly rates
S. Gregory Taylor, *President*

Iroquois Hotel

NEW YORK
Forty-Fourth Street
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH.....$3 up
DOUBLE ROOM WITH BATH.....$5 up
Special Rates by the Week
M. E. FRITZ, President and Treasurer
C. C. SOEST, Vice. Pres. and Manager

The Parkside

Eighteen Gramercy Park SOUTH
A RESIDENCE HOTEL
East 20th Street cor. Irving Place
GRAMERCY 6000



Prominent Residential Hotel for Women
Offers excellent accommodations at moderate rates

Attractive Lounges...

Rooms with Running Water
Single . . . 2.00, 2.25
Double, 2 persons 2.50
Rooms with Private Bath
Single 2.50, 3.00, 3.25
Double 2 persons 3.00, 3.50, 4.00
No Higher Rates

Excellent Restaurant

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
29 East 29th St.
30 East 30th St.
New York City

Write for Special Weekly Rates

Hotel Hargrave

72nd Street BETWEEN BROADWAY AND COLUMBUS AVE.
NEW YORK

Sub. Express Station and L Station in Street
Convenient to all theatres and stores.
FREE GARAGE TO TRANSIENTS
1 room and bath, single, from.....$2.50
1 room and bath, double, from.....3.50
Suites of 2 rooms and bath from.....5.00
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates.
Ownership Management—JOHN RANKIN

Investigation

reveals a substantial fireproof building in which one, for example, can lease a double corner 3 room apartment with refrigeration, South, West and North exposures and Hudson view, for $2900. Also 2 rooms from $1300. Some furnished apartments.

Hotel Lucerne
201 West 79th Street
Tel. Endicott 7100

NEW YORK'S NEW HOTEL
LINCOLN

1400 ROOMS BATHS
$3-5 For One $4-7 For Two
EIGHTH AVE., 44TH TO 45TH STS.
TIMES SQUARE
TELEPHONE LACKAWANNA 1400

TIMES SQUARE
HOTEL ST. JAMES
109-13 WEST 45th ST., NEW YORK CITY
3 MINUTES WALK TO FORTY THEATRES AND ALL SHOPS
W. JOHNSON QUINN, *president*
Rates and Booklet on application

A RESIDENCE FOR MEN
RALEIGH HALL
106 W. 47th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Rooms for business and professional men.
COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE
$2.00 adjacent bath $2.25 Private bath
Weekly $10 to $17

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SEPTEMBER
at
Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

DEAN HOUSE
or
FOREST HOUSE

DEAN GOLF COURSE

Write or phone for rates
NOW
Mahopac 373

In Albany it's the
De Witt Clinton
New, friendly. A Knott hotel just across from the Capitol.
Come...and Welcome!
John J. Hyland, Mgr.

THE
STUYVESANT
Buffalo's Largest Apartment Hotel
BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH
Restaurant under our supervision.

Ohio

The Hotel Waldorf
Summit St. and Madison Ave.
TOLEDO, OHIO

Center of Business Section :: Overlooking Maumee River :: Modern, attractive, homelike :: 500 outside rooms :: Rates $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 :: Near depots, theatres and garages :: Easy access to churches.
SEVERCOOL & WALDORF, Managers

IN LIMA—The
Hotel Norval
A beautiful and outstanding Hotel in Northwestern Ohio
COFFEE SHOP DINING ROOM
Free parking lot for guests

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Hotel Pearson
190 E. Pearson St
CHICAGO
2 blocks from Lake

A DISTINCTIVE residential and transient hotel, five minutes north of the loop, in a neighborhood of quiet refinement. All rooms with private bath.
Rates $3.50 per day up
SPECIAL PERMANENT RATES

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EVANSHIRE

EVANSHIRE HOTEL
A QUIET HOTEL HOME
IDEAL TRANSPORTATION
Main at Hinman, EVANSTON, ILL.

Texas

HOUSTON HOSPITALITY

In HOUSTON
The BEN MILAM
250 rooms—250 baths

In HOUSTON
The SAM HOUSTON
200 rooms—200 baths

In BEAUMONT
The LA SALLE
250 rooms—250 baths

Operation of
O'LEARY, MICKELSON & HALL

The Warwick
HOUSTON, TEXAS
"The South's Finest Apartment Hotel"

Rooms, Suites, Apartments facing beautiful Hermann Park with its Municipal Golf Course. Transient rates $3 per day and up

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Hotel LORRAINE
(FIREPROOF)
SIX BLOCKS NORTH OF CITY HALL
Broad St. at Fairmount Ave.
PHILADELPHIA

PARKING ALLOWED TWO GARAGES
STREET CAR SUBWAY BUS SERVICE
RESTAURANT CAFETERIA
Rooms With Running Water and Toilet
One Person $2, $2.50 Two Persons, $3.50, $4
Rooms With Private Bath
One Person $3, $3.50, $4.50
Two Persons $5, $6, $7.50
Rates posted in all rooms.
AAA OFFICIAL HOTEL
FRED L. SCHOLL, Manager

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
Chestnut Street at Ninth
PHILADELPHIA

Where guests are assured hospitality worthy of Philadelphia's notable traditions. 1200 rooms, each with bath. Garage facilities.
Horace Leland Wiggins, *Managing Dir.*
Rates Commence at $4

THE *Rob Morris* HOTEL
Philadelphia's New Hotel
17th and Arch Sts. and the Parkway

Convenient to all railroad stations. Centrally located. 208 outside rooms and 208 baths. Radio reception in every room. Moderate prices. Garage accommodations

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HOTEL, Resort and Travel pages appear in the Monitor every Tuesday and Friday. Hotel, Resort and Travel advertisements also appear in the general advertising columns on other days.

Minnesota

St. Paul's New Hotel
LOWRY
STATS OPERATED
500 Rooms—500 Baths
Rates for One: $2.50 to $5.00
Rates for Two: $3.50 to $7.00
Excellent Sample Rooms
Radio Service in every room
Circulating iced, artesian water
350-car ramp garage within building
Saint Paul's Center of Social and Commercial Life

THE **CURTIS HOTEL**
Minneapolis' Largest
"Radio in Every Room"
TARIFF $2 AND UP

DAHL HOUSE
CHISAGO CITY, MINN.
Minnesota's Ideal Summer Resort

Modern hotel and cottages. Excellent meals. One hour's drive from the Twin Cities. Golf, tennis, dancing, recreational director and every water sport are only a few of the many attractions. Write today for illustrated folder.

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis'

FINEST HOTELS
Lennox
9th and Washington, Saint Louis' newest, smartest. Tub and shower in every room. *400 Rooms—Rates from $3.00.*

Mayfair
8th and St. Charles. The quiet atmosphere of an exclusive club. *400 Rooms—Bath in each Room—Rates from $3.00.*

Kings-Way

Kingshighway at West Pine. Opposite beautiful Forest Park. *Room and Bath for 2 from $4.00.*

Operated by Heiss Hotel System

Michigan

In DETROIT—the
Detroit-Leland Hotel
Bagley at Cass

Much larger rooms . . . an inward spirit of hospitality . . . unsurpassed standards of service . . . a cuisine that approximates perfection, have, within a year of its establishment, gained for the new Detroit-Leland Hotel an enviable national and international reputation.

In Detroit
Hotel Andoria
A little Hotel "mid the throb of the world's big things"
Third Avenue at Grand Boulevard, one block from Fisher and General Motors Bldgs.
Single $2.00, Double $3.00.
ROBERT W. JAMES, Manager

Prenford Hotel DETROIT
Refined and Dignified Atmosphere
North Woodward District
Rates $2.50 per day. $10 per week.
11626 WOODWARD AVENUE
FRANK R. RANDALL, Manager

Washington, D. C.

The Dodge Hotel
FORMERLY GRACE DODGE HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Charm of atmosphere . . . plus excellent food . . . plus the convenience of an established "No Tipping" service.
Near the Capitol

Hotel Continental
Opposite Union Station
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Headquarters for New England Tourists
250 Rooms, Bath Connecting
Rates, Single $2 to $4; Double $3 to $7
European Plan
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Burlington Hotel
WASHINGTON ~ D.C.
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 380 rooms. Appetizing food; beds for restful sleep; a soloist orchestra; minimum rate with bath, $3.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY
Furnished Apartments
20 and F Sts. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Modern fireproof structure located in quiet residential section four squares west of White House. Has completely furnished one room, kitchen and bath apartments available for transients by day, week or month, at reasonable rates. Write for circular. MR. and MRS. MARSHALL McKIBBIN, Owners and Operators.

Los Angeles

New Hotel Rosslyn *and* Annex
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day. European Plan

	Single	Double
50 rooms.....	$1.50	$2.00
150 rooms.....	$2.00	$2.50-$3.00
300 rooms with private toilet...	$2.50-$3.50	$3.00-$4.00
600 rooms with private bath....	$3.00-$5.00	$3.50-$7.00

Free Auto Buses Meet All Trains
"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

Oliver Cromwell Apartments
418 South Normandie Avenue
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA
WILSHIRE DISTRICT

The right location, just across the street from Christian Science church. High and quiet. Commissary in basement. Any service you require. Bachelor, Single and Double apartments for tourists and a real permanent home.
M. S. FOSS, Manager

The Langham *Apartment Hotel*
7th at Normandie, Los Angeles, Calif.
415 rooms, luxuriously furnished. Suites $150 upwards. In Wilshire District, yet close to business.
"Years of experience in making people comfortable."
CHAS. F. BLOOMINGDALE, Mgr.

WILSHIRE BLVD. LOS ANGELES

THE ARCADY
For smart living—this exclusive apartment hotel in the heart of the famous Wilshire District, overlooking beautiful Westlake and Lafayette Parks.
Hotel rooms $5 and up
Apartments $150 and up
American Plan, $8.00 upwards
2619 Wilshire Boulevard

LOS ANGELES HOTEL STILLWELL
838 So. GRAND AVE.
GARAGE IN CONNECTION
Everything New · 300 Fireproof Rooms
Each With Private Bath
$2 per Day · Weekly Rates

Hershey Arms Hotel
AMERICAN PLAN
2600 Wilshire Boulevard

Refined homelike atmosphere — in the heart of the finest residential section and exclusive shopping centers.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Gates Hotel
6TH and FIGUEROA STREETS
LOS ANGELES

Downtown—3 blocks from Christian Science church · Daily rates—$1.50 to $2.50. Monthly rates—25%-35% less than daily tariff · Popular price coffee shop.
FREE TAXI · 25c Garage
Washington Hotel, San Francisco under same management

MARIETTA
HOTEL and APARTMENTS
802 N. Vermont Ave.
Opp. L. A. Junior College
LOS ANGELES
OL. 9551
Twin Beds
Electric Rfg.
Garages
C. F. LAUMAN, Managing Owner

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200 Rooms **Hotel Park Vista** 200 Baths
626 S. Alvarado St. Los Angeles
MABEL F. NEWELL, Manager
Facing beautiful Westlake Park
Room and bath for two $2.50 to $3.50
Owned and operated by
Winifred M. Ellis and
Mabel Walker Willebrandt

Under New Management
Hotel Commodore
1203 W. 7th Los Angeles, Calif.
250 sunny outside rooms all with bath. Quiet, unobtrusive service; the contentment of the guest our first consideration. Rates
$2 to $5 per day
Attractive weekly and monthly rates. Free Taxi from any Railroad Station. Garage in connection. Social features. Christian Science church 4 blocks. Jos. G. Charron, Manager.

San Francisco

GLEN ROYAL
A HOTEL OF CHARACTER
Moderate Rates Excellent Cuisine European Plan

A modern hotel of refinement—year-round residence of discriminating guests—quiet but convenient location—well-appointed, commodious rooms each with bath and shower. Transient, $2.50 single, $3.50 double; weekly and monthly rates.
940 SUTTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

STEWART HOTEL
for
COMFORT
CONVENIENCE
GOOD MEALS
MODERATE RATES
in
SAN FRANCISCO

THE CLIFT

Washington Hotel
SAN FRANCISCO
Grant Avenue at Bush Street

Walking distance from downtown Christian Science church · Daily rates—$1.50 to $2.50 · Monthly rates 25%-35% less than daily tariff · Grill in connection · FREE TAXI from all stations · 250 garage · Gates Hotel in Los Angeles under same management.

Hotel Californian
TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
Exquisitely appointed with every requisite of finer living. Christian Science church in same block. 535 Geary Apts. under same management.
SAN FRANCISCO

California

SAN DIEGO PARK MANOR HOTEL-APARTMENTS
5TH & SPRUCE

An environment of rest and comfort. Complete hotel service. Superbly located. Ocean, bay and mountain view. Undisturbed nights.
SUMMER RATES
May 1st to November 1st
Daily $4.00 up Monthly $100.00 up
FACING BALBOA PARK

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
HOTEL CECIL
Fireproof. Every Room with Bath.
Central Location.
Single $1.50, $2.50 Double, $2.50, $3.50
D. D. WHITTEN, Proprietor

PASADENA, CALIF.
HOTEL CONSTANCE

New Modern Fireproof European
Dining Room in Connection
Reasonable Rates

Chateau Marmont
8221 Sunset Blvd., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Forty-three individually planned, superbly decorated and distinctly furnished apartments, one to six rooms. View of the city, mountains and ocean. Garage. 24-hour hotel service. Steel frame and concrete. Attractive rates. Crest 3171.

MEEKS BAY
RESORT—LAKE TAHOE
NEW HOTEL

Cabins and tents with or without housekeeping. $21 to $50 per week. Camp grounds, restaurant, store, dance hall, club house, boats, horses, and a lovely Sandy Beach.
GEORGE KEHLET, MEEKS BAY RESORT
LAKE TAHOE, CALIF.

Oregon

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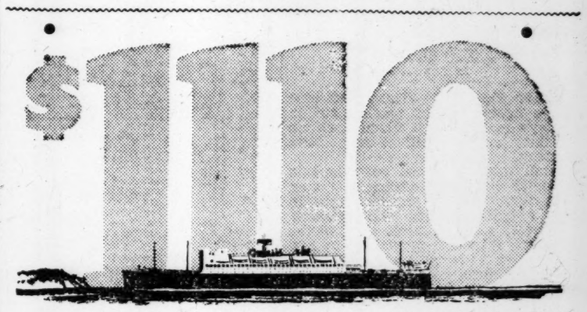

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SOME STOCKS MOVE UP IN LATE TRADING

Market Continues Stagnant and Irregular—Firm Tone at Close

NEW YORK (AP)—The latest bear drive against stocks petered out in today's market, as it found itself up against a stone wall of speculative apathy.

Bull forces resumed operations in some of the merchandising shares on expectations of a seasonal gain in retail trade. During the morning, however, bears depressed some of the coppers, rails and specialties to new low levels. Pivotal industrials were generally firm.

The upturn in the merchandising shares rapidly spread to other sections of the list, and industrials and specialties generally made substantial progress in light trading.

Such issues as U. S. Steel, General Motors, United Aircraft, General Electric, American Telephone and American Can gained a point or more. Shares selling up 2 to 5 included Vanadium, Byers, Foster Wheeler, Eastman Kodak, Autostrop, Air Reduction, Allied Chemical, International Business Machines, Kennecott, Anaconda, Warner Bros., Baltimore & Ohio and Illinois Central sagged 1 to 2 to new lows in the morning, and Goodyear was heavy.

The closing tone was firm. Sales approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Filing of a petition for a receiver for Warner Bros., charging mismanagement, tended to stifle speculative enthusiasm, although the stock broke only a couple of points and then rallied. It was learned from sources close to the company's bankers that the additional financing for the company will go through on schedule, and that its financial condition is sound. Bankers are planning to take up any of the stock unsubscribed for by stockholders, but the market price has been held substantially above the offering price.

Motion Picture Issues

Other motion picture stocks held up fairly well. Radio Keith, in which vigorous speculation for the rise has appeared recently, held firm. None too satisfactory earnings are expected for any of the motion picture concerns for the third quarter, but trade reports indicate that cooler weather has helped theater attendance already, and substantial seasonal improvement is expected in the autumn.

Support for pivotal shares appeared to reflect the growing conviction in speculative quarters that the tide was actually turned or is about to turn in business. Expectations for the near future, however, remain conservative. The more prominent banking interests are said to be willing to let the stock market drift, so long as it remains relatively stable.

The fact that a further reduction of $27,000,000 in brokers' loans was reported for the latest week, a week of rising prices, was interpreted as indicating that stocks generally remain in strong hands.

The monthly business review by Moody's, making its appearance today, said that owing to the drought, the autumn business revival may not reach its full extent before October. There was little change in credit, calls loans renewing at 2 per cent.

Bond Buying Selective

The bond market displayed a firm undertone, but the industry for seasoned issues showed some signs of slackening.

The buying was of a highly selective character, and realizing on recent gains influenced some irregularity especially in the railroad group, which has advanced almost steadily since the beginning of the month, lending strength to the whole list.

With a slackening in gold exports, the Federal Reserve System, which has adhered to a policy of maintaining the present easy money rates, called a halt in the buying of U. S. Governments and bills.

Its holdings last week as compared with the previous week, when Governments and bills increased $50,000,000, were virtually unchanged.

With the approach of the week-end, movement of railroad issues was quiet and narrowly irregular, while utilities were firm. Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania 5s reached a new high. Brooklyn Union Gas 5s duplicated their recent peak on a moderate turnover. Federal Light & Traction 5s also sold at a new high on the movement.

Foreign dollar bonds attracted little interest, moving within a narrow range. U. S. Governments were neglected.

WHEAT AND CORN AVERAGING LOWER

CHICAGO (AP)—Wheat and corn both averaged lower in price during the early dealings today. Estimates that the Canadian wheat yield this season would total 350,000,000 bushels, nearly all grading No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3, and of excellent quality, acted as a bearish influence.

Besides, arrivals of wheat at Winnipeg today totaled 412 cars, compared with 77 cars a year ago. Corn price upturns failed to hold in the face of wheat weakness.

Opening at ½c off to ¼c up, wheat afterward underwent material setbacks all around. Corn started unchanged to ¾c higher, but receded to below yesterday's finish.

Opening prices were: Wheat, September, 88⅛@⅛c; December, 93⅛@¼c; March, 97¼@½c; May, 1.00⅛@¼c. Corn, September, 98½@99c; December, 92¼@½c; March, 94⅜@⅝c; May, 96@⅝c. Oats, September, 40⅝c; December, 43¾c; March, 45½c; May, 46⅞c.

Prospects that liberal clearances of corn out of Chicago by lake vessels will be announced tomorrow led to late upturns in corn prices today. Wheat, oats and provisions sympathized with this renewal of corn market strength. Corn closed excited ¼c to ⅜ up compared with yesterday's finish. Wheat closed irregular at ⅝ net decline to ¼ advance, with oats 1 to 1¼c advanced, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 12c.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC IN JUNE

WASHINGTON—The volume of freight traffic handled by the class 1 railroads of this country in June this year amounted to 34,419,086,000 net ton miles, according to reports just received from the railroads by the bureau of railway economics. Compared with June, 1929, this was a reduction of 6,320,948,000 net ton miles, or 15.5 per cent, and a reduction of 2,887,689,000 net ton miles, or 7.7 per cent under June, 1928.

OKLAHOMA OIL PRORATION

OKLAHOMA CITY—Indications point to a continuance during September of the 550,000-barrel daily allowable production figure for Oklahoma. This maximum has been approved by the pro-ration committee of Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 22	Aug. 21
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	100	22	22	22	23
86½	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	100	75	75	75	..
377⅛	217⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1400	26¼	25¾	26	25⅞
92	65¼	5	Adams Ex pf	110	91	90⅝	91	90½
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
156⅝	103¼	3⅝	Air Reduc	1300	115⅝	116	116⅝	115½
36	16	2½	Airway El	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
15½	6½	..	Albany PWP	100	10⅜	10¾	10¾	11
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	700	20¼	20	20	20½
107½	37	5½	Allegh pf ww	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
96¼	34⅞	5½	Allegh pf xw	100	96	96	96	..
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	1500	262½	254	232½	257½
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1400	54⅛	53½	53¾	52¾
31½	18	2	Amerada	400	25	24¾	25	25
10⅝	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	600	6⅜	6	6	6
39⅝	23	1¼	Am Ag Ch pf	700	35	33	33⅛	35
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	700	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	..
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	700	43½	43	43	..
21¾	8⅝	..	Am Br Bov	400	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝
156½	108¼	4§	Am Can	11600	128⅜	125⅝	127¾	126⅝
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	200	42¼	42¼	42¼	43
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	50
51¼	36⅝	2§	Am Chicle	100	43½	43¼	43½	..
33	21¼	..	Am Com Alc	1700	25⅝	25	25⅛	25⅛
59½	33⅜	..	Am European	100	34½	34½	34½	34
101¾	54¼	..	Am & FPw	15600	71½	69½	70½	70⅛
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	10	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¾
100¾	92½	..	Am & FP 2pf	100	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	..
23⅝	14	2	Am Hawaii	100	15	15	15	15
7	3⅛	..	Am Hide	100	3½	3½	3½	..
55⅜	23¼	2§	Am Int Corp	1200	33¼	32¾	33¼	33
4	1⅝	..	Am La Fr	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
105	59	4	Am Loco	500	40¼	40	40	40⅜
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	91
14½	6½	..	Am Mach & Mct	200	6	6	6	6⅛
51½	28⅜	3	Am Metals	400	30½	30	30	30
116	106	6	Am Met 6%	100	108	108	108	..
80⅛	48⅛	..	Am News	20	56½	56½	56½	..
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	100	75	75	75	..
119⅝	72	1§	Am P&Lt	900	83	82½	82⅝	80¼
107	99	6	Am P & L	400	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	101⅞
85	75	5	Am P & L pf A	900	82¼	81½	82	82
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	500	85⅝	85½	85½	..
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	600	25⅜	25	25	24⅞
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll M	400	55⅞	55	55¼	55
67⅞	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	62½
3⅜	1⅜	..	Am Ship	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	500	66¼	66	66¼	66¼
22½	6⅝	..	Am Solvents	500	8	7⅝	8	..
110	103¼	7	Am Sugar pf	100	108	108	108	..
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	7400	213	209½	211⅝	211
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	400	9½	8½	9½	..
1247⅜	737⅛	15	Am Wat W	3460	90⅜	89	89⅝	..
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	19700	45⅞	44¼	45	46
51⅜	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	40½	40½	40½	40½
37¼	18	1½	Andes Cop	300	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20½
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	400	21½	21	21½	20
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	100	5	5	5	5
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	100	57	57	57	..
46¼	31½	4	Asso Apparl	100	35	35	35	35
242½	194	10	Atchison	400	211¼	210⅜	211	210¼
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	200	106½	106½	106½	106⅝
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	2600	36	35¼	35⅝	35⅞
108	62	4	Atlas Pwd	200	70½	70	70	..
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	100	30	30	30	30
263¾	91	4§	Apburn Auto	500	109¾	107	109½	107
30	19	..	Austin N A	50	23	23	23	..
60	52⅝	3.82	Aust Cred	200	55⅜	55⅜	55⅝	..
10⅜	2	..	Auto Sales	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	3700	66	62½	65⅛	62
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	600	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
38	19⅝	1¾	Baldwin	800	29⅜	28½	28½	28⅞
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	410	108⅜	107	107	108½
122⅜	86¼	7	Balt & O	4900	98	96⅜	97½	98⅜
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	10	107½	107½	107½	..
84½	63	3½	Bancor & A	200	72½	72½	72½	..
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	400	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	22¾
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	78½	78½	78½	78
6¾	2½	..	Belding H	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
573⅜	275⅜	2	Bendix	200	32	30¼	32	31
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	600	46⅜	45⅜	46⅝	46
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	500	80¾	80	80½	80⅜
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	126	126	126	125⅜
90⅜	60⅛	3§	Borden	900	77⅜	76½	76¾	77⅛
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	3000	21⅜	20½	20¾	21
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	100	17	17	17	17
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	300	65¼	65	65¼	..
94	64⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	400	90⅞	90⅜	90⅞	..
335⅝	55⅜	..	Bruns Term	500	9	9	9	9
116½	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	20	116½	115½	116½	116
16⅝	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
14⅝	2¼	..	Budd Wheel	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
74	20¼	1.00	Bullard	14700	26¼	24½	25⅝	23½
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	400	27¼	27¼	27⅞	27¼
110⅛	99	8	Burns Br A	200	97	95	97	..
51⅞	20¼	1	Burroughs	400	37½	33	33	33
5¼	1⅞	..	Butte & Sup	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
112⅜	60⅛	..	Byers	2200	70	69⅛	70	68⅛
77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	..
90⅞	68⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	100	54	54	54	54½
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	100	64½	64	64½	63⅞
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	1100	172¾	170¼	172¾	170¼
52¼	40⅞	..	Can Pac new wi	2400	42¾	42¼	42¾	42¼
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	9800	189⅜	184½	187½	187
132	115	7	Case Th pf	10	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	126
79¾	53	3	Catepillar	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	54¾
20	13½	..	Celanz Corp	600	13½	12⅝	12⅝	..
30⅞	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	24	24	24	24
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
63⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	800	45	44¼	44⅞	45½
15⅞	5¼	..	Cert-Teed	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
61⅞	19⅝	4.20	*Chester Cab	100	22½	22¼	22½	22
62½	51⅞	3	Ches Corp	100	63¾	63¾	63½	64
47⅞	44½	..	Ches & Ohio	700	45½	45⅜	46½	46⅜
69	65¾	4	Chi Ind L pf	100	69	69	69	..
10	3	..	Chi & Alton	600	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½
17¾	8½	..	Chi GI West	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	200	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¼
46⅜	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	400	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20½
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	100	70	69	69	..
17	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	200	15	15	15	15½
125½	90	7	Chi RI	800	65	63¼	65	63
32½	18	..	Chick Co. O	100	17	17	17	..
43	24	3	Chrysler	1600	28¼	27⅜	28¼	23
69¾	63	6½	City Ice pf	60	82½	82	82	..
13¼	5⅝	50	City Stores	100	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
20⅝	12¼	..	Col Beacon Oil	300	14	14	14	..
64⅞	50	2½	Cal Palm	100	57	57	57	..
87	55	2§	Colum Gas	3700	60	58¼	58¼	59
199	108	6§	Col Carbon	2400	136	131¼	134½	136
37⅝	12⅛	.28	Col Graph	6100	13¾	13¼	13¾	13⅝
55⅞	25⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1000	34	33⅜	34	34⅞
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	200	5	4½	4½	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	2700	25½	24⅜	25¼	24⅞
20¼	12⅝	.60	Commonwealth So	4000	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½
104⅝	99	6	Commonwealth S pf	200	101½	101¼	101¼	101½
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	1300	12¼	11⅞	12	11¾
26¼	18	2	Con Film pf	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
126⅞	66⅜	4	Con Gas	6200	106⅝	104½	105⅞	103⅛
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	200	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
2	3⅛	..	Con Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	100	24	24	24	24
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	200	73	73½	73	..
71⅞	55⅛	2½	Cont Can	100	55½	55	55½	54¼
37⅜	15⅝	2	Cont Dia Fib	100	16½	16⅛	16½	16¾
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	300	57	56½	57	..
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	100	3⅝	3¾	3⅞	3¾
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	3200	19⅞	19½	19⅝	19½
40⅞	16⅛	1	Cont Shares	1300	21⅞	20⅝	21	21
111⅜	83⅛	3§	Corn Prod	600	91	89	91	90⅜
33	15½	..	Coty	1500	17	16⅜	17	17½
35⅜	25½	2§	Cream of Wh	100	31½	31⅛	31⅛	..
22	10¼	..	Crosley	100	13⅜	12½	13⅜	..
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	100	49	49	49	49
18½	12	..	Crown Zell	200	12⅜	12	12	12
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12
9	4½	..	Cub Am Sug	300	4⅞	4½	4½	4½
65⅝	34⅞	..	Cub Am S pf	20	35	35	35	35
68	33¼	4	Cudahy	100	40	40	40	40
126⅛	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	100	112	111	112	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtis Wr	3600	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	7
19¾	7⅞	..	Curtis Wr A	800	9¼	8¾	9	9⅜
43⅜	24⅝	1.92	Davison	200	27¼	26⅝	27	27
30	20⅜	2.31	Debenham	100	18	18	18	..
153	110¼	6§	Del & Hud	600	133½	130	131	..
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	100	218	218	218	218
245	130	8	Diamond M	1000	247¾	241	247¾	242
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	300	7⅝	7½	7½	..
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	4400	113⅞	112⅛	113⅞	113⅜
255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	500	210⅞	210	210½	207¼
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	100	23	23	23	23¼
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	2000	68½	67¼	67⅞	68¾
9¾	3¼	..	Elec Boat	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
103½	29¼	1	Elec P&L	6200	63¼	62⅜	63¼	62⅝
14	4½	..	Elk Horn pf	100	5	5	5	..
104⅞	54½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	100½	100½	100½	..
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	1000	38¼	37½	37½	38¼
62⅝	53½	..	Erie 1 pf	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	..
39¾	6½	2½	Evans Auto L	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
26⅜	22	1½	Ex Buffet	10	24½	24½	24½	..
38	19⅝	1¾	Baldwin	800	29⅜	28½	28½	28⅞
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	410	108⅜	107	107	108½
122⅜	86¼	7	Balt & O	4900	98	96⅜	97½	98⅜
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	10	107½	107½	107½	..
84½	63	3½	Bancor & A	200	72½	72½	72½	..
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	400	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	22¾
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	78½	78½	78½	78
6¾	2½	..	Belding H	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
573⅜	275⅜	2	Bendix	200	32	30¼	32	31
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	600	46⅜	45⅜	46⅝	46
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	500	80¾	80	80½	80⅜
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	126	126	126	125⅜
90⅜	60⅛	3§	Borden	900	77⅜	76½	76¾	77⅛
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	3000	21⅜	20½	20¾	21
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	100	17	17	17	17
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	300	65¼	65	65¼	..
94	64⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	400	90⅞	90⅜	90⅞	..
335⅝	55⅜	..	Bruns Term	500	9	9	9	9
116½	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	20	116½	115½	116½	116
16⅝	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
14⅝	2¼	..	Budd Wheel	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
74	20¼	1.00	Bullard	14700	26¼	24½	25⅝	23½
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	400	27¼	27¼	27⅞	27¼
110⅛	99	8	Burns Br A	200	97	95	97	..
51⅞	20¼	1	Burroughs	400	37½	33	33	33
5¼	1⅞	..	Butte & Sup	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
112⅜	60⅛	..	Byers	2200	70	69⅛	70	68⅛
77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	..
90⅞	68⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	100	54	54	54	54½
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	100	64½	64	64½	63⅞
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	1100	172¾	170¼	172¾	170¼
52¼	40⅞	..	Can Pac new wi	2400	42¾	42¼	42¾	42¼
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	9800	189⅜	184½	187½	187
132	115	7	Case Th pf	10	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	126
79¾	53	3	Catepillar	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	54¾
20	13½	..	Celanz Corp	600	13½	12⅝	12⅝	..
30⅞	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	24	24	24	24
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
63⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	800	45	44¼	44⅞	45½
15⅞	5¼	..	Cert-Teed	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
61⅞	19⅝	4.20	*Chester Cab	100	22½	22¼	22½	22
62½	51⅞	3	Ches Corp	100	63¾	63¾	63½	64
47⅞	44½	..	Ches & Ohio	700	45½	45⅜	46½	46⅜
69	65¾	4	Chi Ind L pf	100	69	69	69	..
10	3	..	Chi & Alton	600	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½
17¾	8½	..	Chi GI West	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	200	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¼
46⅜	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	400	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20½
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	100	70	69	69	..
17	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	200	15	15	15	15½
125½	90	7	Chi RI	800	65	63¼	65	63
32½	18	..	Chick Co. O	100	17	17	17	..
43	24	3	Chrysler	1600	28¼	27⅜	28¼	23
69¾	63	6½	City Ice pf	60	82½	82	82	..
13¼	5⅝	50	City Stores	100	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
20⅝	12¼	..	Col Beacon Oil	300	14	14	14	..
64⅞	50	2½	Cal Palm	100	57	57	57	..
87	55	2§	Colum Gas	3700	60	58¼	58¼	59
199	108	6§	Col Carbon	2400	136	131¼	134½	136
37⅝	12⅛	.28	Col Graph	6100	13¾	13¼	13¾	13⅝
55⅞	25⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1000	34	33⅜	34	34⅞
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	200	5	4½	4½	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	2700	25½	24⅜	25¼	24⅞
20¼	12⅝	.60	Commonwealth So	4000	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½
104⅝	99	6	Commonwealth S pf	200	101½	101¼	101¼	101½
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	1300	12¼	11⅞	12	11¾
26¼	18	2	Con Film pf	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
126⅞	66⅜	4	Con Gas	6200	106⅝	104½	105⅞	103⅛
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	200	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
2	3⅛	..	Con Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	100	24	24	24	24
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	200	73	73½	73	..
71⅞	55⅛	2½	Cont Can	100	55½	55	55½	54¼
37⅜	15⅝	2	Cont Dia Fib	100	16½	16⅛	16½	16¾
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	300	57	56½	57	..
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	100	3⅝	3¾	3⅞	3¾
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	3200	19⅞	19½	19⅝	19½
40⅞	16⅛	1	Cont Shares	1300	21⅞	20⅝	21	21
111⅜	83⅛	3§	Corn Prod	600	91	89	91	90⅜
33	15½	..	Coty	1500	17	16⅜	17	17½
35⅜	25½	2§	Cream of Wh	100	31½	31⅛	31⅛	..
22	10¼	..	Crosley	100	13⅜	12½	13⅜	..
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	100	49	49	49	49
18½	12	..	Crown Zell	200	12⅜	12	12	12
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12
9	4½	..	Cub Am Sug	300	4⅞	4½	4½	4½
65⅝	34⅞	..	Cub Am S pf	20	35	35	35	35
68	33¼	4	Cudahy	100	40	40	40	40
126⅛	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	100	112	111	112	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtis Wr	3600	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	7
19¾	7⅞	..	Curtis Wr A	800	9¼	8¾	9	9⅜
43⅜	24

ALL CLASSES OF LIVE STOCK RISE SHARPLY

New High Levels for Season Reached by Hogs, Lambs and Cattle

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Bullish factors that entered the live-stock industry last week burst into full bloom this week and values for all classes rose sharply to new high levels for the season at Chicago, cattle and lambs selling higher than they have in over a month and hog tops harking back to this time a year ago, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Breaking of the national drought by generous rains in many sections, the advent of cooler weather stimulating consumption, decreased liquidation of all classes, general bullish sentiment throughout the country, and numerous other factors effected the sharply higher trend. Fat steers and yearlings gained 75 cents to $1.50 with heavies up most, butcher stock 50 to 75 cents, vealers $1, butcher hogs mostly $1, packing sows 50 to 75 cents, fat lambs 75 cents to $1 and aged sheep 25 to 50 cents, compared with the close of last week.

An extreme top of $11.75 was reached by fed yearling steers, and mixed yearlings made $11.60. Weighty bullocks scored $11.25 and the bulk of the steers and yearlings sold at $9.25 to $11, compared with $8 to $9.25 at the low time of the season, the early part of last week. Yearling heifers hit $11.15.

Broad demand for short supplies of light hogs sent the top soaring to $11.90, and the bulk of the weights under 230 pounds brought within 40 cents of that mark. Grassy new-crop lights went at a 50 to 75-cent discount under dry-lot offerings. The majority of the 240 to 310-pound averages turned at $11.75 to $11.50, and most sows at $9 to $9.35, with lightweights to shippers to $9.60.

Lambs advanced under protest early in the week but wound up in a sellers' market Thursday. Westerns topped at $10.50, and natives at $10.65, with the bulk of the native ewe and wether lambs at $10.25 to $10.50. Throw-outs were lifted to a $6 to $7 basis and bucks brought $9 to $9.50. Fed yearlings made $8 to $8.75, and fat ewes largely $3.50 to $4.25.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

	Bid	Asked
*Amer & Ger Sec 6% pf	44	..
do A	15	..
do B	3¼	..
Amer Can Util Corp	8	10
do pt pf	33	35
Am Founders Corp	10	11
do 6% 1st pf	45	49
do 6% 2nd pf	25	..
do 7 % 1st pf	49¼	53¼
do conv pf	90	..
do war	1	..
Amer Insuranstocks un	13	15½
Amer & Con Corp	17	18½
Assoc Std Oil Stock, A	10	10¾
Atlantic Secur pf	42½	45½
do warrants	½	..
Basic Industry Shares	77⅛	83⅛
British Type Inv	8¾	9¾
Chicago Corp	107⅛	127⅛
do pf	38¼	40¼
Century Shares	46	48
Chain Store Inv Corp	1	3
do pf	70	87
Chain & Gen Eq 6½% pf	60	67
Chartered Investors	22	25
do pf	78	80
Colonial Invest Corp	23¾	24¾
Community Shares, A	9	..
do B	9	..
Continental Securities	36	45
Cont Mortopolitan	3	7
Corporate Capital unit	17¼	19¼
Corporate Trust	7¼	8
Crum & Foster Insur B	57	60
do 7% pf	100	103
Crum & Foster Inc, B	57	60
do 8% pf	105	105
Deposited Bk Shrs, N Y	10¾	11½
do B 1	9⅜	10½
Diversified Tr Shares, A	22¼	23
do B	19	19¾
do C	7⅝	8⅛
Equitable Inv units	16	20
Equity Invest	21	25
First Amer Corp	7⅜	9⅞
Federated Capital	13	15
Fixed Trust Shares A	19⅛	..
Do B	163¼	..
General Equity Corp A	6	7
Granger Trading Corp	19	..
Guardian Inv (Conn.)	20	23
do conv pf	20	24
do pf w w	22	26
Guard Pub Ut Inv w w	24	28
Guardian Real Shares pf	24	28
Gude Winmill Trad Co	35	45
Incorporated Investors	49½	52
Independ Trust Shares	6¼	6¾
Insull Inv	58¾	61¾
Inv Tr Assoc	16	..
Inv Tr N A A	13⅝	14⅝
do units	27	28¼
*do 6% cum pf	89¼	..
*do 7 %	100	..
*do A	49	..
*do B	10	..
Invest Trust of N Y	9½	10½
Investment Fund of N J	7	8
Investors Trustee Sh	15	17
Jackson & C Sec 6% pf	98	101
do Assoc	50⅛	52⅛
Joint Investors A	20	..
do conv pf	100	106
Leaders of Industry A	10⅜	11⅜
Manh Dearb	28⅞	30⅞
Major Corp Shares	7	7⅜
Massachusetts Invest	40⅝	43¼
Mohawk Invest	57½	59¾
Mutual Management	2	2¾
Nation-Wide Sec B	8⅜	9⅛
North Am Trust Shares	7⅜	8⅛
Northern Securities	128	132
Old Colony Trust Assoc	43	45
Oil Shares, Inc	46¼	50¾
Power & Light Secur	51	52
Power & Rail Tr Shares	12	13
Premier Shares	10¼	11
Public Serv Tr Shares	8⅞	9⅝
Research Investment	22	26
Second Int Sec A	22	..
do 6% pf	44	..
do B	6	..
Secur Corp Gen 7% pf	103	106
Shawmut Bank Invest	19	21
Spencer Trask Fund	33½	35½
Stand Am Trust Shares	8⅞	9⅝
Stand Collat Trust	12	13
Stand Inv 5½% pf ww	75	85
Stand Oil Trust Shares	9½	..
State Street Invest	87	89
S W Straus Inv units	50	54
Super-Corp of Amer A	9	9½
do B	8½	9
Trust Shares of Amer	7⅞	8⅜
Trust Std Oil Shares A	9	..
do B	9⅜	10⅛
Twentieth Century Shrs	7⅞	8⅜
United Capital units	20	..
U S & Brit Inter B	4	..
do A	15	..
do $3 pf	44	..
U S Elec Lt & Pwr A	36½	38½
do B	9¾	10¼
U S Shares A 1	11¾	12⅜
do C 1	22⅜	..
do C 3	16⅜	18⅛
Wedgwood Invest	6	..
do pf	70	80

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

Stand Inv 5s '37 ex w	87	90

LONDON RUBBER COMMENT

LONDON—Symington & Sinclair say rubber prices fluctuated irregularly during the week, but finished slightly higher. American consumption figures and Malayan stocks have disappointed the market. The firm states that with spot rubber about 2½d. below average cost of production, the depressing statistical situation would appear to have been amply discounted, but that until definite signs of either marked falling off in production or substantial increase in consumption are seen, no sustained improvement in values can be expected.

RUSSIAN COAL OUTPUT

MOSCOW—A serious decline in coal production in the Don basin was reported becoming more severe, with output for the first half of August only 69 per cent of schedule.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	99½	99½
Am For Pow 5s	89¼	89⅜
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	98¼	98
Am Smelting 5s' 47	103⅛	103⅛
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	160½	160½
Am T&T col 5s '46	105⅝	105⅝
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106⅛	106⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102	102
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	78	78
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96¾	96½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92¼	92¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82⅞	82¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	94	94
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅞	97⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s	126½	126½
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	103½	103½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96½	96
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s' 59	73¼	73¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102 ½	102½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107⅛	107⅛
B&O 1st 4s '48	97	97
B&O 4½s '33	101⅛	101
B&O 4½s cv	101	100⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	109¾
B&O ct Swn div	104⅞	104⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103¼	102¾
Boston & Me 5s '55	100½	100⅜
Boston & Me 5s '67	101¼	101¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99⅜	99⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90	90
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s	104¼	104¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99⅞	99⅞
Can Nat Ry 4⅜s '68	99½	99¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105	105
Can Pacific deb 4s	90¼	90
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104⅜	104¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105⅛	105⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	100⅜	100⅜
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	101⅞	101⅞
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '52	72⅞	72¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	84	84
Chi & Nw 4⅜s '87	100⅜	100⅜
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	92⅛	92⅛
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	97¼	97⅛
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	101⅞	101⅞
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	98¾	98¾
Colonial 6s	66	66
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	102⅜	102⅜
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99¾	99¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105⅝	105⅜
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¼	105
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	103	103
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	66	64
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96½	96½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106¾	106¾
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	102½	102½
Erie gen '75	92½	92⅜
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	112¼	112¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	98	98
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102	102
Fisk Rubber 6s '41	63½	63½
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	80	80
Gen Baking 5½s	97¼	97¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅜	103½
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	103	103
Goodyear 5s '57	93¾	93¾
Gulf State Steel 5½s '42	95¼	95¼
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	100¼	100¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	82½	82⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101½	101¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	76	76
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100½	100½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110⅛	110⅛
Lake Erie 3¼ W 2d 5s '41	10	10
Laek Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100½	100½
L'Autaro 6s '54	81¾	81¾
Louis Ark 5s	83	83
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102⅝	102⅝
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90	90
Mo K & T 4½s '78	99	99
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79½	79½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101⅛	101¼
Mo Pac 5s B '78	101⅜	101⅜
Mo Pac 5½s '49	108	108
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104	104
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	85	84⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99¼	99
Nat Rad 6½s '47	21½	21½
N O T & M 5½s '54	103½	103½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84⅛	84⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100	100
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	103	103
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108⅝	108⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107¼	107¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101½	101½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	100⅜	100⅜
NY Edison 5s '44	105¼	105¼
NY GEL&P pur m 4s '49	98	98
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	123	123
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	89½	89
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s C	101	101
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	70	70
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¼	103¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108¼	108¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	64¾	64
Ont Pow Nag Falls 5s '43	104	104
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103⅜	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103½	103½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101	101
Paramount Fas Las 6s '47	99¾	99⅝
Penn RR 4½s D	98½	98⅞
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101⅜	101⅜
Penn RR con 4½s '60	104	104
Penn R 5s 064	105	104⅞
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110⅛	110
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104	103¾
Pere Marquette 4s '56	92¾	92¾
Philips Pet 5¼s '39	97	96½
Phill Co 5s '67	101¼	101
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	101½	101½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	98⅜	98¼
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	105	104¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93⅞	93¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87½	87¼
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105⅜	106⅜
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101¾	101⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99¼	99¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	95⅛	95⅛
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98½	98½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	89¼	89¼
Rochester Gas 5½s "48	107	107
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100⅜	100⅜
StL & SF 4s A '50	91¾	91¾
StL & SF 4½s '78	92½	92½
StL SK 1st 4s '89	89⅛	89⅛
StL SW con 4s '32	99⅝	99⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107½	107½
Seabd Al con 6s '45	51	50⅝
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96½	96½
Shell Union 5s '47	96	96
Shell Union 5s ct ww	98⅜	98¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	50⅞	50⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104⅝	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¾	96½
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	103½	103½
Solvay 5s	99	99
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96⅜	96⅜
So Pacific 4½s '68	99½	99½
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100¼	100¼
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100½	100⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	89	88⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	115¼	115¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122⅜	122
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¾	99¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	104	103½
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100½	100½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48½	48½
Third Ave adp 5s '60	32	30½
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	100	100
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	110⅜	110⅜
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	101	101
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	102¼	102¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103¼	103¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	92½	92½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94¾	94¾
US Rubber 5s '47	83	82⅝
US Rubber 5s '64	97	96½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¼	101¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	83¾	83½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90½	90½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	102	102
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Wabash 5s B '76	101¼	101¼
Wabash 2d 5s '39	103	102
Walworth 6s '45	87	81
Warner Bros Pict 6s	89½	87½
Western Electric 5s '44	105	104⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	101	101
Western Un 5s '51	104¾	104¾
Western Un 5s '60	105	104⅞
Wheleing Steel 4½s B '53	92½	92½
Wheleing Steel 5½s '48	103⅜	103⅜
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	45	45
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103⅜	103⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug 22	Last Aug 21
3½s '47	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	100.4
1st 4¼s '47	102.3	102.3	102.2	102.2	102.1
4th 4¼s '38	102.29	102.31	102.29	102.31	102.30
US 4s '54	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	107.31

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Akershus 5s '63	95¾	95½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	96¾	96¾
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	73	73
Antioquia 7s C '45	77	77
Antioquia III	72	72
Antwerp 5s '58	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	92	92
Argentine 5½s '62	95⅝	95¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅛	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	99
Australia 5s '55	88½	88⅜
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104½	104½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95½	95¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104½	104⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109⅞	109⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115⅛	115
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110¼	110¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅞	108⅞
Berlin 6½s '50	95¼	95
Berlin 6s '58	90¼	90¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	89¾	89¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	89¾	89¾
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	67⅞	67⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88½	88½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	77¾	77½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	77½	76½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100¼	100
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	76½	76½
Bremen 7s '35	102⅜	102⅜
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85	85
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	85⅞	85⅞
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105¾	105½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90¾	90¾
Chilean Loan 7s	95	94½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93	93
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93½	93¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99¾	99¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	84¾	84¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87½	87
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	102	102
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	93½	93½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110½	110½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	110
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110¼	110¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94	94
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¾	100¾
Dresden 7s '45	99⅝	99⅝
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105⅝	105⅜
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98	98
Finnish A 6½s '54	98¾	98¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108½	108½
French (Rep) 7s '49	119¾	119⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124⅞	124¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	95½	95⅜
German 7s '49	106	105⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82½	82½
Germ Cen Elec 7s '45	104	104
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	95	95
Greek 6s '68	86	86
Greek 7s '64	101¼	101¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	89½	89½
Helsingfors 6½s	92¾	92¾
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	92	92
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92⅝	92½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	86	86
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¼	98¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	94
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅛	105⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92½	92¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	84⅞	84⅞
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97¼	97
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	98⅛	98⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Marseilles (City(6s '34	105¼	105¼
Mtg Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	77	77
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90¼	90
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	69½	69½
New South Wales 5s '58	83½	83½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105⅝	105⅜
North German Lloyd 6s '47	90¾	90¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '43	104⅞	104½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅜	102½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91¼	91¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98¾	98¼
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100	100
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96½	96⅛
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	95	95
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103⅛	103⅛
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	75¼	75⅛
Peru 6s '60	71	70¼
Peru 6s '61	71	70
Peru 7s '59	92	92
Poland 7s '47	84	84
Poland 8s '50	94⅜	94⅜
Queensland (State) 7s '41	105	105
Roumania 7s	82¼	82¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90	90
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101½	101½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96	95⅞
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	72⅞	72
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	76½	76½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91	91
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104⅝	104⅝
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91½	91⅜
Ruhr 6s	80⅝	80⅝
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92½	92½
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	85¼	85
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	70¾	70⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	93	93
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	91¾	91½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	97½	97
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅞	107⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86	85¾
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	72¼	72
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	91¼	91½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107⅜	107½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100½	100¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88¾	88¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	105
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¼	96¼
Warsaw 7s '58	71¼	71¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	82¼	82¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97¾	97¾

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 22	Last Aug. 21
20 Am & Cont	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
29 Am Found	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10¼
200 Am T&T	112¾	110	112⅛	110¼
100 Amoskeag	11½	11	11	..
500 Andes Pet	41	35	41	40
400 Ariz Com	1	1	1	1⅜
65 Aravolp Min	20	20	20	..
50 Big Sanf	53	53	53	..
20 Bos & Alb	190½	190	190½	190¼
25 B&M B sta	116	116	116	..
69 Bos Prov	180	180	180	..
10 Brown pf	75½	75½	78½	..
5 Cred Alli	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛
10 Cr C & Int	11	10½	10½	..
5 Det Air	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
40 East SS	25	25	25	..
5 East SS 1pf	97	97	97	..
40 E Butte	99	90	99	90
80 E G & Fuel	28	25	28	28½
10 E G & F pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95½
10 Economy	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	..
20 Edison Elec	264	263½	264	265
10 Gen Allay	10½	10½	10½	10½
25 Hathaway B	18	18	19	19
50 Jenk Tel	3	3	3	3
75 Lowe's Thea	9½	9	9	..
20 Me Cent	76	76	76	..
25 Mass Util	7	7	7	7
20 Mohawk	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½
5 Nat Ser	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
10 NE Te l	144½	144	144	..
5 No Butte	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500 Pocahontas	17	16¾	17	16¾
70 Quincy Min	14⅜	14	14⅜	14
15 Shawmut	17	16⅝	17	16⅝
17 Swift & Co	29½	29⅛	29⅛	29¼
110 Torrington	55	55	55	54
50 Tri Cont	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
35 Uni Found	16½	16	16½	16½
35 Uni Shoe	65½	65	65½	65
250 Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
5 US&ElPow	12½	12¼	12½	12½
5 Utah Copper	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
180 Venez H	3	3	3	..
50 War Bros	51½	50⅜	50⅜	49⅝

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 21	Last Aug. 21
250 Acme Steel	53	52¾	52¾	53
50 Allied Motor	10	10	10	10
10 Assoc T & T	67	67	67	67
450 As Tel Util	25	23½	25	24
350 Cent Pub Ser A	27½	26½	27½	26½
900 Cent & S W Util	22⅛	22	22	22¼
1000 Chicago Corp	11	10⅝	10⅞	11
300 Chi Corp pf	38¼	38	38¼	38¼
200 Chicago Invest	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
50 Common Edison	285	285	285	..
200 Cont Chgo	14⅜	14	14⅜	14⅜
1050 Cord Corp	7¼	7	7⅛	7¼
500 El House Ut	40⅜	40	40⅜	40⅝
150 Gleaner C Har	27	27	27	27½
200 Grt Lakes Atr	5	5	5	5⅛
586 Hib Spen Bart	50	50	50	..
50 Hormell & Co	29½	29½	29½	28½
300 Inland Util	21¾	21½	21¾	21¾
3500 Insull Ut Inv	58¾	58½	58¾	58⅞
300 Kalamazoo Stov	53	51½	51½	54
50 Kellogg Switch	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
100 Libby McNeil	14	14	14	..
350 Lion Oil	19	18¼	18½	19½
200 Manh Dearborn	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	28⅝
150 Mer & Mfr A	30⅛	30	30	30⅛
6400 Mid Utilities	28⅝	27¾	28	28⅜
50 Mid Ut pf	101	101	101	..
1100 Mo-Kan Pipe	21½	20⅞	20⅞	21⅛
450 Morgan Lith	14¼	13	13½	14
150 Nat Sec Inv	14	14	14	14¼
450 No Am Car	36	35	35	35
200 N A Lt & Pwr	64½	64	64½	66
150 Polymet Mfg	7	6½	6½	5
50 Q R S DeVry	13	13	13	..
50 Seab Ut Shares	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
150 Swift & Co	29½	29½	29½	..
400 U S Gypsum	43½	43⅛	43¼	43¾
2800 U S Radio	23⅞	22	23½	22⅞
300 Utah Radio	5¾	5½	5½	5⅞
1250 Util & Ind	14	13½	13½	13½
450 Ut & Ind pf	23	22¼	22¾	23

Stock sales, 96,100.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug. 22	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	1.07½	1

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SIMMONS HITS HOMER FOR A'S

His Drive With One On in the Ninth Gives Champions Victory

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	84	40	.678
Washington	74	47	.612
New York	72	50	.590
Cleveland	64	59	.520
Detroit	59	64	.480
St. Louis	47	75	.385
Chicago	46	74	.383
Boston	42	79	.347

RESULTS AUG. 21

Boston 4, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 8, Detroit 7.
Cleveland 6, New York 5 (12 innings).
Washington 5, St. Louis 2.

Philadelphia staged a great comeback in the ninth inning against Detroit and held its 8½-game lead in the American League over the Washington Senators. The score of the game was 8 to 7. Washington also won, defeating St. Louis for the second time in two days by 5 to 2. Cleveland gained one step on New York by winning from the Yankees, 6 to 5, in 12 innings. Boston won the first game of its series with the Chicago White Sox, 4 to 2.

Al Simmons' thirtieth home run of the season with two out and one man on base in the last of the ninth, was what gave the Athletics a victory over the Tigers. Going into the final inning, Detroit led, 7 to 4, and seemed certain of winning. This was not the case, however, as the champions came right back with first two runs and then two more, to turn defeat into victory. George Uhle worked eight innings and part of the ninth for the Tigers, to be relieved at that time by Wyatt, who is charged with the defeat. Simmons, with four hits in five times up, was the most consistent batter of the contest.

Sam Jones outpitched Collins in a close pitcher's battle and enabled the Senators to win over St. Louis. The Washington star held his opponents to six scattered hits, gave only one base on balls and struck out three. Collins was touched for eight hits, walked three and struck out four. Each one of the Senators made one hit with the single exception of Jones, who went to bat officially only once. Schulte, with two out of three, was the Browns' most consistent batter. Sam West connected with a homer for the winners.

A home run inside the park by Dick Porter in the twelfth was the hit that defeated the Yankees. Tony Lazzeri's error in the ninth sent the contest into extra innings. The New York third baseman dropped an infield fly in the last half of the ninth, to allow two runs to cross the plate for the Indians, enough to tie the score. Sam Byrd's home run in the seventh with two men on base had put the New Yorkers into the lead. Eddie Morgan made four hits in six times up for the Indians, while Chapman made three out of four and Ruth three out of five for the Yankees.

Despite the fact that they made five costly errors, the Red Sox defeated the White Sox. Hod Lisenbee worked the entire game for the winners, holding the losers to four hits and would have shut them out had it not been for poor fielding. The Red Sox made 10 hits off Thomas and turned defeat into victory by scoring three runs in the eighth. Each Boston player made at least one hit, with Earl Webb getting two. Durst tripled for the winners. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	—	8	12	0
Detroit	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	—	7	11	0

Batteries—Shores, Walberg and Cochrane; Uhle, Wyatt and Desautels. Winning pitcher—Walberg. Losing pitcher—Wyatt. Umpires—McGowan, Connolly and Van Graflan. Time—2h. 1m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	—	6	11	2
New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	5	13	1

Batteries—Miller, Shoffner, Harder, Beane and Sewell, Myatt; Johnson, Wells and Bengough, Dickey. Winning pitcher—Miller. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Owens, Moriarty and Geisel. Time—3h. 10m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	x	—	5	8	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	2	6	1

Batteries—Jones and Spencer; Collins and Ferrell. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 36m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	x	—	4	10	5
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	4	2

Batteries—Lisenbee and Berry; Thomas and Tate. Umpires—Campbell, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—1h. 31m.

PICK-UPS

THE seriousness of the present series being played in Chicago between the Cubs and Giants seems unable to lure John McGraw to Wrigley Field. He is at present making a business trip and has left his team in charge of Coach Dave Bancroft. The former National League shortstop seems to be doing very well with his task, as the Giants have won 22 out of their last 26 games, and most of them while he was in charge. There was one time, however, when it would take much more than a business trip to get the veteran New York manager away from his team with such an important series in progress.

The Boston Red Sox have purchased a young outfielder whose name is Lucas from the McCook Club of the Nebraska State League. This season to date he has batted .362, ranked second in the league in hitting extra-base hits and has stolen 30 bases. He is a left-handed thrower and right-handed batter. Scout O'Rourke of the Red Sox recommended him to the club management.

The Pittsburgh Pirates have obtained two young pitchers during the last week. Charley Wood comes from the Burlington (Ia.) Club of the Mississippi Valley League, and J. N. Bivin comes from the Davenport (Ia.) team in the same league.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	76	47	.618
St. Paul	71	53	.573
Toledo	70	54	.565
Minneapolis	63	60	.512
Kansas City	59	63	.484
Columbus	55	69	.444
Indianapolis	49	72	.405
Milwaukee	50	75	.400

RESULTS AUG. 21

Louisville 7, Milwaukee 1.
Minneapolis 10, Columbus 8.
Minneapolis 8, Columbus 6.
St. Paul 8, Toledo 3.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Bridgeport	32	21	.604
Allentown	29	27	.518
Albany	26	28	.481
Springfield	22	29	.431

RESULTS AUG. 21

Bridgeport 3, Albany 2.
Bridgeport 8, Albany 3.

Yankee Sails 30-Mile Course in Record Time Despite Losing Jib

All the Other Yachts Make Fast Time in Second Official Trial Race Over Tumbling Seas—Enterprise Defeats Weetamoe by 3m. 8s.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—The four cup defenders were given a rest Aug. 22, the America's Cup Committee deciding that as the weather conditions continued strong, and it had sufficient data on the performances of the yachts in reefing winds, nothing could be gained by sending them out again with the wind still blowing over 20 miles an hour on the cup course. The committee will therefore wait for lighter winds and calmer seas.

The decision was a relief to those on the Yankee, for the mainsail used Aug. 21 was damaged in the big blow and the only spare piece of big canvas was a sail with no reefing points. The yachts therefore lay at anchor most of the day, all surrounding the green Shamrock V, which came in late on the afternoon of Aug. 21 among the booming of guns, tooting of whistles and flaunting of flags. It was the first glimpse that Newport has had of the America's Cup challenger since the Galatea dropped in back in 1886 on her way to New York to meet the Mayflower.

Earlier in the morning there was the usual gathering at the dainty little clubhouse on the veranda of which one hears the pros and cons of every race and the discussion of every move from all angles. On Aug. 22, however, interest centered in the great speed showed by all four cup boats in the grand sail Aug. 21 over tumbling seas and under the strongest weather conditions that they have encountered so far and in which first the Enterprise and later the Yankee established a new record for a 30-mile triangular course. The Yankee covered the 30 miles in 2h. 47m. 59s., compared with a record of 2h. 51m. 48s., made by the cup defender Columbia on Aug. 3, 1901. The time of the Enterprise was 2m. 49m. 20s.

The fact that the Enterprise defeated the Weetamoe for the second time by a margin of 3m. 6s., and that the Yankee overcame the Whirlwind by 6m. 49s., seemed rather incidental, compared with the fast times, although it was realized that the two races went a considerable way toward indicating that the victors in the race Aug. 21 would be the contenders in the finals next week.

The races Aug. 21 were sailed in a 20-knot northeast breeze with considerable sea, conditions which the America's Cup Committee has been desiring throughout the summer, although admitting that they are not likely to occur often in an international match.

The contests were also an excellent test of the strength of spars, sails and rigging, yet except for the parting of a jib halyard on the Yankee, everything stood the strain.

The pairings were the same as on Aug. 20, and by order of the cup committee, the yachts were given a triangular course with a reach, a beat and another reach of 10 miles each. The Enterprise carried a small mainsail, while the other three boats had single reefs tied in.

The Enterprise again won the honors from the Weetamoe, beating her across the line by 12 seconds, a margin which the Nichols boat was unable to overcome, in fact she dropped back continually throughout the race except on the last leg. It was a straight reach on the port tack to the first mark, round which the Enterprise luffed with an increased lead of 23 seconds.

Ignoring completely his opponent Captain Vanderbilt swung the Enterprise round on the starboard tack which he held for three-quarters of an hour, gaining on every mile, and easily weathering the Weetamoe when he tacked for the mark. There the lead of the Enterprise was 6m. 12s., made in a confused sea and against a breeze that reached 25 knots at times.

With the race well in hand the Enterprise made no effort to add to her laurels, and made the last 10-mile reach under mainsail and two lower headsails, the Weetamoe broke out a No. 2 jib topsail and picked up 1m. 4s. at the finish.

Secretary Adams was rather slow in sending the Yankee after the Whirlwind in the start of their contest; in fact both skippers seemed to be a bit "gun shy." However, the Boston boat with the aid of a small baby jib topsail overcame a 19-second delay at the start in the first five miles of sailing when she rushed out into the lead and had a margin of 30 seconds at the first turn.

Half up the second leg, the jib halyards on the Yankee suddenly parted and the sail fluttered overboard, where it dragged for half a mile. A small staysail was still pulling hard, and Manager Lawrence decided not to rig a new jib stay. Even under shortened sail the Yankee made the fastest time ever accomplished by a cup yacht in a 10-mile beat to windward, covering the distance in 1h. 16m. 50s., a second better than was made by the Enterprise.

The Whirlwind trailed 5m. 46s. at the second mark and lost 1m. 32s. on the last leg. The summary:

SECOND TRIAL RACE

Course Triangular 30 Miles—Wind Strong Sea Rough

FIRST DIVISION

Yacht	Owner	h. m. s.
Enterprise,	W. W. Aldrich	2:49 20
Weetamoe,	George Nichols	2:52:28

FIRST LEG—A Reach

Enterprise	45:20
Weetamoe	46:13

SECOND LEG—A Beat

Enterprise	1:16:51
Weetamoe	1:20:40

THIRD LEG—A Reach

Enterprise	46:39
Weetamoe	45:35

SECOND DIVISION

Yankee, J. S. Lawrence	2:47:59
Whirlwind, L. K. Thorne	2:54:48

FIRST LEG

Yankee	45:19
Whirlwind	45:39

SECOND LEG

Yankee	1:16:50
Whirlwind	1:22:16

THIRD LEG

Yankee	45:50
Whirlwind	46:53

British Poloists Fail to Show Dash

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROSLYN, N. Y.—The British polo four which will be the challengers against the United States team for the Westchester Cup in the matches at Meadow Brook beginning Sept. 6, made its first formal appearance at Talbott Field, Aug. 21, against a picked team rating at 25 goals, calling itself Greentree, and after a slow start, gained enough speed in the later chukkers to win by a score of 13 to 5.

The game had been originally planned for the new field at the Payne Whitney place, at Manhasset, called Green Pastures, but the softness of the turf there caused a transfer to Talbott Field, delaying the game for more than an hour. When it did get going, the British four seemed far below the form which has been exhibited by the American candidates in the recent test matches, though the ponies were distinctly superior in speed and handiness over any ever brought over for these international matches.

As a result, the first half found the Greentree team almost on even terms with the international four during the four chukkers, and early in the last half, with John D. Nelson, the former Argentine player, more than holding his former teammate, Lewis L. Lacey, in their frequent skirmishes. Finally, near the start of the sixth chukker, with the British four leading at 5 to 4, the play of Major George and C. T. I. Roark, who had both been far from steady up to that point, suddenly developed and they scored six goals, three apiece, in the remaining three chukkers, with Gerald Balding, who had been the mainstay of the attack earlier, throwing in an extra one for good measure.

But the team will have to show far better polo than this, if they are to hold the team captained by Thomas Hitchcock Jr., two weeks hence.

FIRST ENGLISH PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

ENGLAND	GREENTREE
No. 1—Capt. Richard George	J. H. Whitney
2—Gerald Balding	John D. Nelson
3—Capt. C. T. I. Roark	J. Watson Webb
Back—Lewis L. Lacey	J. C. Rathborne

Score—England 13, Greentree 5. Goals—Roark 6, George 4, Balding 3, for England; Whitney 2, Nelson 2, Webb, for Greentree. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

WOOD DEFEATS DAWSON

SQUIRREL ISLAND, Me. (AP)—H. H. Hyde of New Haven and W. Barry Wood of Harvard reached the semifinals of the men's singles in the annual tennis tourney here Aug. 21. Wood's defensive play proved the downfall of Edgar F. Dawson of New York, 6—2, 6—2, and Hyde took a 6—3, 6—2 win over Anton Von Bernuth of New York. In the doubles, Von Bernuth and Percy L. Kynaston, who have won two legs on the Stanley Doubles Cup, advanced through the quarterfinals by defeating Clarence C. Chaffee of New York and Albert Horton of Providence, R. I., 6—3, 6—2.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Beaumont 8, Fort Worth 2.

FRANCE LEADS IN NUMBER OF LINKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—Fast-multiplying courses on the Continent of Europe indicate that the ancient game of "Golfe" is winning increasing favor there. Golf, it must be remembered, was still confined to Scotland until the middle of the nineteenth century. Its subsequent spread was first to England and then to America. Although there naturally existed European courses before the war, these were few in number and little interest was manifested in them outside of those ardent Anglo-Saxon devotees of the game who happened to be holidaying on the Continent. But post-war developments, coupled with a growing internationalism in the realm of sport, led to the exploration of new and fascinating vistas for followers of the game, with the result that beauty spots in Europe, where scenic grandeur, romance and history are agreeably fused, now possess added attraction for the enthusiastic golfer.

A persual of the recently issued volume of "l'Annuaire des Golfs du Continent," published by the Plumon brothers of Paris, reveals the interesting fact that France now leads Europe in the number of golf courses, having a total of 85, and 17 under construction. Germany is next with 35 and five under construction, while Switzerland follows with 28. Italy takes fourth place with 20 links, Belgium fifth with 11 and then Holland with 10. Spain has nine courses with three under construction, Sweden six, Czechoslovakia five, with one under construction; Austria four, Denmark four, Hungary two, Portugal two, while Norway, Poland, Jugoslavia Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania all have only one course. Most of them have been laid out since the war and in the case of Italy nearly all have found their inception in the last decade.

RAIN HALTS TEST CRICKET

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—England was prevented from continuing its second innings here Aug. 21 in the final cricket test match against Australia owing to a heavy rain. England's chances of retaining the "ashes" are very slim for, with J. B. Hobbs already out, the mother country still requires 266 runs in its second venture to avoid an innings defeat, following Australia's mammoth first innings total of 695. But the day's rain may be said to have improved England's chance of "making a fight of it." The drying wind after the saturation of the pitch is expected to make the wicket slow and easy for the batsmen, while it is known that the visiting bowlers prefer a fast wicket.

FALL RIVER PLAYS TO TIE

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—The Fall River (Mass.) soccer football team and Czechoslovakia played to a 2-to-2 tie Aug. 20, in a game opening a European tour for the American team. Fifteen thousand spectators saw the game played on a rain-soaked field. After 20 minutes' play, Puc scored a goal for the home team. This was the only score for the first half, but at the beginning of the second half Puc scored again from a distance of 12 yards. In the thirty-fourth minute McNab shot the first goal for Fall River, followed in the next minute by a second goal, this time by Stark, for the Americans, tying the score.

JENNINGS WINS FROM DREWES

Advances in Public Park Tennis by Scores of 11—9, 6—2, 7—5

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Play in the eighth annual United States Public Parks tennis championship, being held on the Rock Creek Park courts, here, this week, has reached the final round in the women's event, the semifinal in the men's singles and the third round in the men's doubles.

George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, won, Aug. 21, from T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, former national parks' champion, in straight sets, 11—9, 6—2, 7—5. In the first set the players took their service until the score reached 9-all in games. Jennings, present champion, broke through Drewes' service to win the next game, and then took his service to capture the set, 11—9. The champion led all the way until the score reached 8-all. Drewes took the next game for a 9-to-8 lead, but lost the following three games and the set.

Jennings won the second set rather easily. He showed improvement over the opening set. The champion changed his tactics somewhat in that his shots were closer to the top of the net than in the previous set. Drewes was not quite as steady in this set.

Broke Through Service

The St. Louis public parks champion opened strongly in the third set, electing to hit the ball harder. Each player won his service to 5-all when Jennings broke through to win the next game and followed by taking his own service.

The match in which Thomas S. Markey Jr., Indianapolis, defeated J. R. Delara, Los Angeles, was one in which the winner was more steady. Markey had considerable distance to his shots and appeared very accurate in cross-court volleys. The Californian did not show quite as strong a game against Markey as he did in previous matches.

Mrs. Virginia Dueker, St. Louis municipal champion, reached the final round of the women's singles event by defeating Miss Helen Germaine, New York, in a semifinal round match, the score being 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. The ability to come from behind enabled Mrs. Dueker to win her match from the New York player. In the first set Miss Germaine took an early lead and kept it. The New York star led, 3 to 1, in the second set, but Mrs. Dueker overcame the lead and won, due to splendid net play. Miss Germaine led at 2—0 and 3—2 in the third set, but again Mrs. Dueker won the set and the match.

Women in Final Singles

Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, D. C., gained the right to meet Mrs. Dueker in the finals by eliminating another St. Louis player, Mrs. Ann Lindemann in the other semifinal. The score was 6—3, 6—3. Mrs. Martinez displayed a strong cross-court placement attack which was mainly responsible for the victory.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES—

Quarterfinal Round

George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated Theodore R. Drewes, St. Louis, 11—9, 6—2, 7—5.

Arnold P. Simons, Louisville, Ky., defeated Alexander Keiles, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Thomas S. Markey Jr., Indianapolis, defeated J. R. Delara, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4, 6—1.

Dennison L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., defeated Robert B. Considine, Washington, D. C., 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

E. B. Nowak, Buffalo, and A. P. Simons, Louisville, defeated Alan Staubly and E. L. Thomas, Martinsburg, W. Va., 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

J. G. Castle and J. G. Kronman, Buffalo, defeated Leonard Dwarkin and E. R. Reik, Cleveland, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0, 6—1.

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago and J. R. Delara, Los Angeles, defeated Alexander Keiles, Baltimore, and J. C. Miller Jr., Birmingham, 4—6, 9—7, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Robert Elliott and E. A. Rudy, Baltimore, defeated New Patrick Deck, Leesburg, Va., and Frank Broida, Pittsburgh, 6—2, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal

Mrs. Virginia Dueker, St. Louis, defeated Helen Germaine, New York, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, D. C., defeated Mrs. Ann Lindemann, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. Dueker and Mrs. Lindemann defeated Jean Artzberger, Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Martinez, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Ethel Haas and Lydia C. Kayser, Buffalo, defeated Helen Rupp and Sadie Hartz, Baltimore, 6—4, 6—1.

OLIVIA II DOES WELL IN HEAVY SEA

SOUTHPORT, Conn. (AP) — The Olivia II, sailed by Allen Nelson, the Peconic and Gardiners Bay fleet, after finishing in last place Aug. 20 in the opening star class Atlantic coast championship race, came back Aug. 21 to lead the field in the second title race. The Olivia II found the heavy going off Southport to her liking and spurted ahead from the start while other contestants were having difficulties with their riggings. The defending champion, Joseph F. Watkins' Okla II of the Pequot Club, broke its upper spreader early in the race, but completed the run and came in fifth.

The Colleen, owned by Briggs Cunningham of the Pequot Yacht Club and David Roberts' Jessica of the Peconic Club, were leading in points for the championship—17 apiece—although neither yacht has won a race. The Okla II is one point behind the leaders with 16.

KEN GREIG WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CARNOUSTIE, Scotland—The 1930 Scottish amateur golf championship, which was won recently by Ken Greig of St. Andrews, who defeated James Wallace of Troon, in the final over 36 holes by 9 and 8, was remarkable for the failure of an unusually large number of favored candidates in the earlier stages of the competition. Among these defeated stalwarts were William Tulloch, Andrew Jamieson, James Hosie, Jock Smith and Teddy Dawson. Young James McCondichie, of the Hilton Park Club, Glasgow, did well to get into the semifinal round. A lapse in his putting was responsible for his defeat by Wallace. Another surprise was the defeat of J. T. Bookless, Inverness, the champion, who started brilliantly, but fell to J. R. Hosie, Caledonia, whom Greig disposed of in the semifinal.

WESTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wichita	78	48	.619
Omaha	68	53	.562
Des Moines	65	61	.516
Oklahoma City	65	64	.504
Pueblo	64	64	.500
Denver	61	65	.484
Topeka	56	75	.427
St. Joseph	49	76	.392

RESULTS AUG. 21

Omaha 7, St. Joseph 1.
St. Joseph 4, Omaha 2.

Giants Hit Hard to Defeat Chicago

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	71	48	.597
New York	68	49	.581
Brooklyn	69	53	.566
St. Louis	63	56	.529
Pittsburgh	59	58	.504
Boston	55	64	.462
Cincinnati	48	66	.421
Philadelphia	40	79	.335

RESULTS AUG. 21

Boston at Pittsburgh, wet grounds.
New York 13, Chicago 6.
St. Louis 16, Philadelphia 6.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati (rain).

The New York Giants showed the Chicago Cubs how they had won 22 out of their last 26 games on Aug. 21, by quite easily defeating the champions, 13 to 6. Chicago's lead in the National League is now a scant two games over the New Yorkers, who have a fine chance to overtake their chief rivals. There are three games remaining to be played in this series. St. Louis more firmly established itself in the first division by winning from Philadelphia, 16 to 6. These two contests were the only scheduled ones played.

The Giants proved to the Cubs that they had better play ball if they expect to hold the league leadership any length of time. Off to a good start in the first inning, John McGraw's players scored six runs off Sheriff Fred Blake before the Cubs knew the game had started. Critz, the first man up, was safe on an error by Blair, while Leach was allowed to remain on base when Farrell fumbled his grounder. Blake then walked Lindstrom. Critz scored and Terry was safe at first as Farrell threw out Leach at second. Ott was given a base on balls and after O'Farrell had flied out, Jackson singled, scoring Lindstrom. Roettger, the next batter, hit the ball into the right field bleachers, to climax the six-run rally and dim Chicago's hope of victory. Hartnett and Blair hit homers for the Cubs.

St. Louis piled up an early lead on the Phillies by scoring 13 runs in the first four innings, an advantage which was easily held throughout the remainder of the game. Burleigh Grimes pitched for the Cardinals and kept 11 Philadelphia hits scattered, except in the seventh and ninth innings, at which times he was touched for six runs. Chick Hafey of the Cardinals was the batting star of the contest, with a home run, triple, double and single in five trips to the plate. Jim Bottomley, Hafey's team mate, also hit well, getting four singles in five times up. A double by Klein was the loser's longest hit.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	—	13	15	2
Chicago	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	—	6	12	3

Batteries—Walker, Pruett and O'Farrell; Blake, Teachout and Hartnett, Winning pitcher—Walker. Losing pitcher—Blake. Umpires—Reardon, Moran and Rigler. Time—2h. 7m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	4	2	3	0	0	3	0	x	—	16	19	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	—	6	11	1

Batteries—Grimes and Mancuso; Willoughby, Smythe and Davis. Losing pitcher—Willoughby. Umpires—Pfirman, McGrew and Clarke. Time—2h. 1m.

HAMPTON LEADING IN WESTERN OPEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—Harry Hampton, former local professional and now attached to Beverly Country Club, Chicago, negotiated the difficult Indianwood Golf and Country Club course at Lake Orion, Mich., in 69, three strokes under par Aug. 21 to head the colorful field in the first 18-hole round of the western open golf championship here. Hampton thrilled the gallery by executing the first nine holes in 31 strokes, four under par. He had a 33, one over par for the second nine.

In second place, one stroke back of Hampton, came Clarence Gamber, the broad-shouldered, long-driving professional from Forest Lake, Mich. Gamber had a 35 for each nine, 2 under par. The par figure for Indianwood's first nine holes is 35 and for the second nine is 37. Gamber needed a birdie 4 on the eighteenth green to tie with Hampton. He was just off the green with two wooden-club shots, but chipped up weakly and a 5 resulted.

Al Watrous of Oakland Hills, Mich., and Robert Shave of Cleveland were tied for third place with 71's. These two hold a one-stroke lead over the next three players who were tied with even par cards, Bill Melhorn of New York, Enerick Kocsis, Detroit professional, and Denny Shute of Columbus, O. While the seven players mentioned were the only ones able to equal or better par, more than a score of players, among them some of the leading candidates for the championship, are within a stroke or two of par and in good condition to begin the second round.

Tommy Armour, Tam O' Shanter professional and defending champion, is not listed among the leaders. Armour required 78 strokes and while not out of the running, faces a struggle to remain in the championship quest. Armour had a 40 on the first nine, 5 above par.

Almost as distressing were Walter Hagen's experiences, with his 77, which was in marked contrast to the 67 in the Aug. 20 elimination and preliminary round. A 42 on the first nine spoiled Hagen's card Aug. 21. Faulty putting handicapped him most of the way.

Eugene Sarazen took a 73 Aug. 21, while Horton Smith, Johnny Farrell, and the Espinosa brothers, Al and Abe, finished together with 74's.

Horton Smith and Farrell, playing together, attracted the day's largest gallery, and had identical nine-hole totals of 36 and 38 to tie at 74. Farrell took three putts on three of the first four greens, but after that made few mistakes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	82	53	.607
Baltimore	81	54	.600
Montreal	73	60	.549
Toronto	75	63	.543
Newark	62	71	.466
Buffalo	60	73	.451
Jersey City	54	79	.406
Reading	49	83	.371

RESULTS AUG. 21

Rochester 9, Newark 8.
Baltimore 4, Montreal 3.

From New York comes the report that the Yankees have released Owen Carroll, pitcher, to the Toledo Club of the American Association on option. Carroll formerly attended Holy Cross College and was obtained by Detroit in 1926. The Yankees obtained him last May in a deal with the Tigers, which sent Mark Koenig and Walt Hoyt away from New York.

VISITING TEAMS CAPTURE TITLES

South Africa, England and Scotland Win—Pearce Triumphs Again

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—South Africa and England shared the honors in the second day's program of the British Empire Games track and field athletics here Aug. 21, each winning three of the seven championships decided, while Scotland won the other, the Marathon race over the full distance of 26 miles, 385 yards. Canadian records were broken four times, another was equaled, while the course record for the Marathon was reduced by D. McL. Wright, the lone entrant from Scotland.

The most thrilling race of the day was the three mile in which S. A. Tomlin of England spurted in the last 200 yards to beat A. J. Hillhouse of Australia by two yards in new Canadian time. The race quickly developed into an eight-man affair and all eight were in the running 150 yards from the finish.

H. Hart of South Africa became the first double winner of the meet when he won the shotput and discus and in addition he finished third to his team mate, J. H. Viljoen, in the first heat of the 120-yard high hurdles which saw the Canadian record broken for the first time and in which Lord Burghley of England was second. Viljoen, in addition, won the high jump, being ⅜ of an inch under the Canadian record and his attempt to raise the record was unsuccessful. In the second heat of the hurdles H. Q. Davies of South Africa reduced the record set a few minutes earlier by Viljoen.

Dash Record Equaled

Percy Williams of Canada, double winner in the sprints at the 1928 Olympic Games, equaled the Canadian record of 9 3-5s. for the 100-yard dash in his heat. He broke behind the remainder of the field, but was in front at 60 yards and won by a comfortable margin.

Wright, in winning the Marathon, took the lead after a few miles and held it throughout, winning by 800 yards from Sam Ferris of England while John C. Miles of Canada, twice winner of the Boston Athletic Association Marathon, was third and Percy Wyer of Canada fourth. The summary:

Marathon Race (26m. 385yds.)—Won by D. McL. Wright, Scotland; Sam Ferris, England, second; John C. Miles, Canada, third; Percy Wyer, Canada, fourth; H. J. Bignall, England, fifth; S. McLellan, Canada, sixth. Time—2h. 43m. 43s. (New course record.)

880-Yard Run—Won by T. Hampson, England; R. H. Thomas, England, second; A. Wilson, Canada, third; J. H. Chandler, South Africa, fourth; Phil Edwards, British Guiana, fifth; H. S. Townsend, England, sixth. Time—1m. 52 2-5s. (New Canadian record.)

Hammer Throw—Won by M. C. Nokes, England; William Britton, Ireland, second; J. Cameron, Canada, third. Distance—154ft. 7½in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by H. Hart, South Africa; R. L. Howland, England, second; C. Herman, Canada, third; A. Zvonkin, Canada, fourth; H. Ford, England, fifth; K. H. Pridie, England, sixth. Distance—47ft. 10in.

Running High Jump—Won by J. H. Viljoen, South Africa; G. E. S. Gordon, British Guiana, second; G. Stargratt, Canada, third. Height—6ft. 3in.

Discus Throw—Won by H. Hart, South Africa; C. Herman, Canada, second; A. Zvonkin, Canada, third. Distance—135ft. 11in.

Three-Mile Run—Won by S. A. Tomlin, England; A. J. Hillhouse, Australia, second; J. W. Winfield, England, third; R. G. Sutherland, Scotland, fourth; T. Evanson, England, fifth; B. C. V. Oddie, England, sixth. Time—14m. 27 2-5s. (new Canadian record).

100-Yard Dash, First Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by J. Fitzpatrick, Canada; S. E. Englehart, England, second; J. Eustace, Ireland, third. Time—10s.

Second Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by Percy Williams, Canada; W. Gerhardt, South Africa, second; J. R. Brown, Canada, third. Time—9 3-5s.

Third Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by E. L. Page, England; W. B. Legg, South Africa, second; A. J. Elliott, New Zealand, third.

120-Yard High Hurdles, First Heat, Three to Qualify—Won by J. H. Viljoen, South Africa; Lord Burghley, England, second; H. Hart, South Africa, third. Time—14.9s. (new Canadian record).

Second Heat, Three to Qualify—Won by H. Q. Davies, South Africa; F. R. Gaby, England, second; R. St. G. T. Harper, England, third. Time—14.7s. (new Canadian record).

440-Yard Dash, First Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by G. A. Golding, Australia; A. Wilson, Canada, second; I. Borland, Scotland, third. Time—49 3-5s.

Second Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by H. A. Bascombe, Australia; K. C. Brangwin, England, second; S. Glover, Canada, third. Time—49 2-5s.

75,000 Spectators

Robert Pearce of Australia, 1928 Olympic sculling champion, won his second race in connection with the games here, when he defeated three of the outstanding scullers of the Empire over the 1-mile 550-yds. course in an easy manner, before 75,000 spectators who lined the shores of Burlington Bay. Pearce, who won the quarter-mile dash Aug. 19, led all the way.

When nearing the finish he spurted slightly to pull still further ahead, and finally, in a finishing sprint, slid over the line easily three lengths in front of Jack Beresford of England, three times winner of the Diamond sculls.

In third place, two lengths behind Beresford, came Fred Bradley, also of England, and two lengths still further back was Joe Wright, Canada's lone representative in the race, also a former winner of the Diamond sculls.

Two Empire fours, without and with coxswains, also created considerable excitement. In the first England defeated the Jubilee Club of Halifax, N. S., while the New Zealand Club was third. The English crew finished going away, five lengths ahead of the eastern crew, while New Zealand was eight lengths still farther behind.

In the Empire fours with coxswains New Zealand defeated the Canadian shell, McGill University, and the British Guiana crew. The Antipodeans were four lengths ahead of their Canadian rivals, while British Guiana was two lengths behind the McGill crew.

The same Halifax crew that had finished second in the Empire race also rowed an international event, without coxswain, against the Bachelor Barge Club, Philadelphia, and won in the most thrilling finish of the night. The summary:

British Empire Fours, Without Coxswains—Won by England; Canada (Halifax), second; New Zealand, third. Time—7m. 43s.

British Empire Singles—Won by Robert Pearce, Australia; Jack Beresford, England, second; Fred Bradley, England, third; Joe Wright, Canada, fourth. Time—8m. 33s.

British Empire Fours, With Coxswains—Won by New Zealand; Canada (McGill University), second; British Guiana, third. Time—8m. 2s.

International Fours, Without Coxswains—Won by Jubilee Club, Halifax, N. S.; Bachelor Barge Club, Philadelphia, P

PROPOSED TRIP TO BERLIN WINS LEGION'S FAVOR

Nebraska Man's Plan for Good Will Pilgrimage Well Received

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMAHA—Harry O. Palmer, Omaha lawyer and recent candidate for Governor of Nebraska, who some time ago wrote President von Hindenburg of Germany urging that executive to invite the American Legionnaires of the World War to come to Germany on a "peaceful invasion" as a "gesture of good will" in 1931, or whenever affairs can be satisfactorily arranged, is receiving much favorable comment from Legionnaires in this country. His letter was given the press associations at the time it was mailed to President von Hindenburg.

To date, Mr. Palmer has not heard directly from Germany. He states he has reasons to believe that the suggested invitation will be forthcoming when the American Legion, as a body, takes such action as will indicate that such invitation will be accepted by the veterans and by the diplomatic officials of the country.

Within 24 hours after Mr. Palmer mailed his letter the German consuls in Chicago and New York were asking the German Consul in Omaha who was this man Mr. Palmer and what was his standing in the community. They were told of his position at the Omaha bar, that he rose from a private to be a major in the army, that he served as assistant executive officer in the office of the Judge Advocate-General of the army in Washington and, later, as Judge Advocate of the American expedition in China and Siberia.

The Nebraska Department of the American Legion will take up the matter at its annual convention late in August, and from expressions already given, will present the matter to the national convention of the Legion in Boston in October. Officials of the Legion in several states have written Mr. Palmer that the same measure will be taken before their own state conventions and that they will stand ready to back Nebraska when this State presents its plan at Boston. Certain members of the National Committee of Fidac propose to memorialize the American Legion national convention "to express the hope the invitation will be forthcoming from Germany."

Mr. Palmer believes that just about every German-language newspaper in the United States has commented and editorialized on the subject from the newspaper clips he has received. And not a single one opposed the idea. They are a unit in favoring the proposed "pilgrimage."

"Nothing promotes peace like intimate and continued acquaintanceship and the genuine understanding resulting therefrom," says Mr. Palmer. "No more dramatic gesture in the interest of international peace and understanding could be imagined than that, on the invitation of the President of Germany, the American Legion, which fought so manfully and bravely against Germany during the war, should make a peaceful invasion of that country and fraternize with the very men they had opposed so vigorously."

HYDE AND LEGGE STUDY SITUATION FOR WINTER FEED

(Continued from Page 1)

promptly reported to him, he added, and the cases would be turned over to the Department of Justice with the recommendation that the dealers be prosecuted under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Mr. Hyde declared that he found half of the fields along the roads he covered would produce nothing this year but that he believed existing reserves of feedstuffs will eliminate distress and smooth over the present depression.

In announcing his trip to the West, Mr. Legge declared that it is his purpose to bring home to farmers the wisdom of immediately arranging their feed rations in a way to use up available reserves of grains other than corn. By mixing corn with wheat, rye and other grains of which there is a surplus on a prorated basis starting at once, the live stock men should be able to go through the winter practically unharmed, he said.

Kansas Drought Relief Board Meets in the Rain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—Gov. C. H. Reed has appointed a committee of farm leaders to assist in President Hoover's drought relief program. While the drought committee was in conference at its first meeting, the rain was pouring down just outside the State House windows. It was so rainy all over eastern Kansas that some of the committee members experienced difficulty in getting to Topeka for the drought emergency meeting.

The Governor pledged $1000 from his contingent fund to be used for postage and supplies in getting the relief organization under way. A general plan was worked out to the effect that following receipt of information from chairman Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, organizations or coöperatives, probably including one or more counties, could be formed and financed, possibly through local banks. This capital and the federal aid money would be lent to those in the county needing it.

The Governor suggested that needed grain could be purchased by local organizations, that might be formed, from the National Grain Corporation. H. W. Koeneke, state bank commissioner, said county bankers' associations could furnish information relative to aid that would be needed in the country and those who would need it.

Roy R. Moore, advertising manager of the Kansas Farmer, in an effort to learn more about business conditions in the State, wired the chamber of commerce executives of 71 cities, urging them to describe actual business conditions in their respective trading areas. The composite opinion of the business men was that farmers, instead of being in dire distress, have products to aid other states. They admit that business could be better, and that farmers may not be buying as many luxuries, but the usual commodities or so-called necessities of life are being retailed as though nothing had happened.

The latest reports of new cars licensed shows an increase for Kansas over the correspoding period last year. Big crowds are reported to be at big fairs, wheat train lectures and public entertainments of every character.

Most of the chamber of commerce heads deplored the unfavorable publicity given the State, pointing out the absurdity of labeling the State as a persistent overproducer in one month and as having a crop failure the next. Many sections reported that they had no farmers who were unable to take care of themselves, and that no federal aid was needed. It was the general opinion that the drought situation in most parts of the State had been considerably overdrawn.

First Rain in 51 Days

CHATHAM, Ont. (AP)—Rain fell over the Chatham district Aug. 22 for the first time in 51 days, ending a drought which had parched pasture lands and ruined a large acreage of beans. The rain was of great benefit to late fall crops.

FREIGHT CAR SPEED RECORD ESTABLISHED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Railroads of the United States established a record in June for speed with which freight trains were operated, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics.

The average speed of freight trains in June was 14 miles an hour, including yard and road delays. This mark betters the previous mark of 13.9, made in May of this year, and is .6 of a mile an hour ahead of the speed in June of 1929. Volume of freight handled during June by the railroads ranked in Class 1 is given as 15.5 per cent below the figure for June, 1929.

WARNER BROTHERS, INC. DENY SUIT CHARGES

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW YORK (AP)—Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., said, Aug. 22, that charges contained in the suit for a receivership filed in Wilmington, Del., by Ira I. Nelson of Boston were unfounded, and that proper answer and adequate proof disproving them will be made at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Nelson charged mismanagement by the directors and asked for an account and appointment of a receiver. Records of the company show that Mr. Nelson has 300 shares of stock registered in his name.

BUFFALO PURCHASES 28 FAST LIFEBOATS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The first of a fleet of 28 powerful life saving and rum chasing boats for the coast guard has arrived in Buffalo and been added to the coast guard fleet here. Others will be sent at regular intervals and assigned to lake ports.

Twelve will be equipped with motors capable of attaining speed of 45 miles an hour and will be used in rescue work.

The Way to Enjoy an Airplane Ride Is to Be at Ease and Admire Scenery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The same sort of persons who used to sit forward in a buggy to help the horse up the hill now sit taut and rigid to help the airplane on its way, and this alone is the source of most discomforts of air travel, according to a statement of the Boeing Airplane Company here, following an extensive check on air travel on their various lines with an effort to put passengers at their ease.

The advice of most airplane companies to "relax as in a rocking chair" is emphasized. "Doubt of the unknown resulting in rigidity is not conducive to a happy journey, but a confident and undisturbed thought sees the passenger through with no ill effects," the company says.

The misleading term "air-pocket" has proved a fear-provoking bugaboo, investigators found, and misinformation from those who would make a thriller out of what is one of the smoothest of travel methods has induced an erroneous impression that, in turn, sometimes results in unhappy sensations.

"Rough seas" in the air are not unknown, but they are seldom of long or sustained duration and are apt to be encountered in crossing high mountains. But the air passenger seldom encounters thrillers, and is often disappointed in this respect.

The Boeing Company found in its check-up that often passengers meeting friends after a smooth rocking-chair journey will greatly exaggerate their experiences in order to appear heroic.

AVIATORS TO CONTEST FOR EDSEL FORD PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Winnipeg is to be one of the important stops for the fleet of between 35 and 50 airplanes which will participate in the sixth national air tour for the Edsel B. Ford trophy. The fliers are scheduled to arrive in this city Sept. 14, stopping overnight for rest and entertainment, and resuming the flight westward the next morning. The tour will leave Detroit, Sept. 11, returning Sept. 27, covering a distance of 27,000 miles and visiting 32 cities in 18 states and three Canadian provinces.

The Ford trophy will be awarded to the plane obtaining the highest number of points for performance en route.

CANAL SAFETY LAID TO STAND IN CARIBBEAN

(Continued from Page 1)

strife in politically unstable republics and to deter external aggression, he said. "Besides which," he added, "American intervention in the Caribbean has been recognized by the world as in accord with American rights and responsibilities."

Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Chief of Staff of the United States Navy, agreed with Admiral Hussey as to the strategic importance of the Panama Canal and the "grave military situation" that would result from depriving our fleet of its use, but hesitated to express an opinion on national policy in that region as he did not consider it appropriate for an active officer of the navy or marine corps to express an opinion on such subjects.

"The security of the Panama Canal has a rather important bearing upon the future history of limitation of armaments," Admiral Hepburn averred. If the United States had to maintain an adequate naval force in both oceans, it would, he suggested, have a very important effect upon tonnages and ratios in any consideration of naval limitation.

In regard to the proposed canal through Nicaragua he said, "It would be the greatest possible single influence that can be brought to bear in improving conditions in that region. I think it would have an immeasurable influence in stimulating the development of all Central America in every desirable way."

Justification Denied

The opposite side of the argument advanced by the two admirals, was taken by Prof. J. W. Garner, professor of international law at the University of Illinois, with the declaration that protection of the Panama Canal cannot be pleaded as justification for United States intervention in the Caribbean area. "It is hardly conceivable," he stated, "that any internal disturbance or revolution in a Latin-American state is likely to endanger American control of the canal."

Besides recommending that the United States abandon its general policy of unilateral intervention in the Caribbean, Professor Garner said it should also specifically abandon its present attitude toward the Platt amendment, which is now used, he said, to justify a degree of intervention far beyond the original intention of the article. "It is no longer regarded on our side," he complained, "as imposing any limitation on the freedom of the United States in dealing with Cuba. It has been virtually replaced by the new doctrine of our moral responsibility in the Caribbean."

Dana G. Munro, former head of the Latin-American division of the State Department and recently appointed Minister to Haiti, defended the United States against Mr. Garner's suggestions of imperalism. Such statements cause an unfortunate reaction in South America, he said.

At the round table on recent economic changes Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard took up the statement of James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, which appeared in the press of Aug. 21, to the effect that if the 59 men "who run the United States were to attack the unemployment and industrial depression existing in the British Empire they would be able to solve it in short order."

Professor Gay called the suggestion "too absurd even to characterize." No 59 men, by a turn of the wrist, could swerve or even direct the course of a problem so momentous as presented by the course of the British Empire, he declared.

Urges Earlier Pensioning

John Jewkes of the University of Manchester, Eng., outlined the extent of the employment problem in England and suggested as possible remedies the earlier pensioning of workers and the raising of the school age limit. New industries will help redress the balance, he said, while increased mechanization in existing industry will only increase the volume of unemployment.

Whiting Williams, publicist, said the "maximum individual initiative" of American industry is a protection to both the worker and the nation against the threat of unemployment which follows upon the perfection of machine and process. The European system of government control gives the worker more immediate security, he said, but this is at the sacrifice of personal opportunity, "which no American employee would consider for a moment."

At the round table on western civilization, Cecil DeLisle Burns of the University of Glasgow voiced a plea for election of men big enough to handle the machinery of civilization. Politicians, he complained, are so concerned with holding their jobs that they are not concerned with the long trend of events. The machine has changed, and we need a new type of man to handle it, he declared.

In his final lecture on "The Freedom of the Seas," on Aug. 21, Lord Eustace Percy, of London, formerly member of the British Diplomatic Service, suggested that in war time special rights be given to a belligerent manifesting a sincere willingness to submit its claims to judicial determination.

Lord Eustace reached this solution after considering possible methods of adjusting the rules of "contraband of war" in his previous lectures. These other methods he finally rejected on the ground that "it is impossible to draw up a list of goods which, by reason of their essentially unwarlike character, should not be regarded as contraband even when destined for enemy territory."

Suggests Limit to Rights

Finding it impossible then, to limit the rights of belligerents in terms of particular kinds of goods, Lord Eustace concluded, "we must limit them to particular kinds of wars."

"The family of nations," he suggested, "may refrain from imposing on its quarreling members any obligation to resort to a judicial authority for the settlement of their disputes, it may refuse to commit itself to any judgment on the merits of the quarrel, and it may decline any responsibility for bringing a quarrel to an end, but it may, nevertheless, lay down the legal principle that the party who is willing to submit its claims to judicial determination shall have wider rights on a belligerent than the party who refuses such submission.

"The suggested law would come into operation, whenever one of the belligerents notifies its opponent in prescribed form, that it desires to submit to judicial arbitration both the original dispute and any allegations of aggression made against it. If this offer is refused, the nation making the offer should automatically acquire the right to declare a blockade of the whole territory of its opponent and to intercept at sea all goods directly or indirectly destined for that territory."

To the suggestion that the United States, in maintaining the Monroe Doctrine, might run afoul of this law, Lord Eustace said the provision of the Kellogg pact forbidding any attempt to change the "status quo" recognized in regional declarations of policy, would protect the United States and automatically make any nation attempting to upset the Monroe Doctrine the aggressor. In such a contingency, he said, the United States would be privileged to apply the blockade to its opponent whereas its enemy would have no such right.

New York Air Mail Speeded by Change

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Air mail in and out of New York will be expedited from 40 minutes to one hour and 23 minutes by a change of the eastern terminus for transcontinental lines from Hadley Field, near New Brunswick, N. J., as at present, to the Newark, N. J., airport, it is announced by the Post Office Department.

The Newark terminus, in addition to having adequate equipment for day and night flying, is declared to be the most accessible airport covering the territory in and around New York City.

The overnight air mail from Chicago will be in New York 1 hour and 23 minutes earlier because of the change of airport, according to the statement, while closing time for mail going on the overnight route to Chicago will be made one hour later at down-town mail stations in New York.

BIOLOGIST FAVORS OLD HAWAIIAN DIET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HONOLULU, T. H.—The diet of the old Hawaiians, which consisted wholly of fish, vegetables and native food poi, was much superior to that of the average individual today, it was declared here July 22 by Dr Clair Turner, professor of biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and visiting instructor at the territorial normal school.

Residents of Hawaii are now using less valuable foods more easily obtained at stores and markets, he poined out. Poi, a starchy substance made by adding water to a paste made from taro root, is declared to be especially good. It is eaten only by a few Hawaiians.

WEST CANADA INVITES BRITISH INVESTMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The possibilities for profitable British investment in western Canada will be brought to the attention of the British Government at the forthcoming Empire Economic Conference in London by the British Columbia Government.

It is pointed out that British Columbia does not wish to have the unemployment problem of Britain transferred to this country, but if Britain could interest capital in the development of British Columbia resources, and then provide a market for the products, this province could take care of many thousands of workmen more than are here now.

'MARTY' WALKS 125 MILES TO AID FRIEND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TONOPAH, Nev.—A splendid demonstration of friendship was made in the old mining camp of Goldfield a few days ago when Marty French, an old prospector, walked 125 miles out of the desert in order to register and be eligible to vote for his friend Mayor Roberts of Reno, one of the several candidates for Governor. The man arrived one day too late, the registration books were closed, and he was deeply disappointed. "You are more anxious to vote than most of them," said the registration clerk. "Why feel so badly about it?"

"Roberts is my friend," he told the clerk. "When he was in Congress he secured a pension for me. I never forget a favor."

JUNIOR PILOT FLIES OVER SAN BERNARDINOS

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—Eddie Schneider took off at 7:55 a. m. Aug. 22 for Wichita, Kan., on the second lap of his attempt to lower the junior west-east flight record of 28 hours and 55 minutes, established by the late Frank Goldsborough.

Schneider will stop at Wichita over night and expects to reach New York Saturday. His elapsed time from Los Angeles to Albuquerque was 7 hours 28 minutes. His magnetic compass failed him over the San Bernardino Mountains and he was forced to fly by dead reckoning.

UNITED STATES BUYS RARE OLD PRINTINGS

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department was advised Aug. 20 by American Minister Stockton that he had concluded successfully negotiations for the removal of a collection of rare old printings, including the Gutenberg Bible, from Austria.

Congress has appropriated $1,500,000 for the collection for the Congressional Library. Reports from Austria were that the Government had semi-officially objected to the sale and removal of the Gutenberg Bible.

BEET SUGAR PRICE CUT

DENVER, Colo. (AP) — The Great Western Sugar Company on Aug. 20 cut the price of beet sugar to $5.07 a 100 pounds. Officials said it was the lowest price, with one exception, paid in the history of the concern. Cane sugar is selling for $5.27 in Denver.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Antique mahogany wing chair. Price $250. To be seen in Brookline by appointment. Box H-75, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Apartments 4 and 5 rooms, front porches, open fireplaces; American adults only. 19 Hamilton Rd. Aspinwall 2804.

GREENWICH VILLAGE, N. Y. C., 300 West 12th, 1-, 2-, 3-room, bright elevator apartments, living rooms about 19 feet, 2 blocks subway, 4 blocks from Fifth Ave.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON
8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUB bard 1050.

N. Y. C., 73 Perry St.—1-, 2- and 4-room apartments; available Oct. 15. Apply Janitor, 63 Perry Street.

PHILADELPHIA, 1707 Mt. Vernon Street—Three rooms and bath, first floor; southern exposure; everything first class.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; personal greetings; everyday cards. Up to 100% profit. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-8, Fitchburg, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders for children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

POSTAGE STAMPS

OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 1200 attractive sets or stamps, over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customer this fall. consignments of stock sent, no expense except express, liberal commission.

ERSKINE HILL
130 West 42nd St., New York City

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY DEPARTMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANT manager's or buyer's position in ladies' or general shoes; 15 years' experience; best references; age 33; married; have family. J. M. 2062 Cherry St., Denver, Colo.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27

Vocal and Instrumental

The Chicagoans, male quartet; xylophone; orchestra (WJZ Chain). 8.

Foresters, male quartet; orchestra (Sylvania—WJZ Chain). 8:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; **James Lewis**, tenor; flute, oboe, woodwind ensemble; orchestra (Mobilol—WEAF Chain). 8:30.

Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra; male chorus; piano duo; soloists; orchestra (WJZ Chain). 9:30.

Oliver Palmer, soprano; **Paul Oliver**, tenor; **Revelers**, male quartet; orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Voice of Columbia (CBS—T). Music of all sorts. 10.

Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; **Grantland Rice interview** (WEAF—T). Mr. Joy is working out really interesting arrangements for his unusual organization. 10:30.

California Melodies (CBS—T). Screen celebrities; orchestra. 11:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier's good music. 6:05.

Manhattan Moods (CBS—T). Orchestra and mixed vocal ensemble directed by Claude MacArthur. 8.

Slumber Music (WJZ, KDKA). Ludwig Laurier's string ensemble. 11.

Track and Field Meet

Fourth Renewal of British Empire-United States Meet (WJZ Chain). From Soldiers Field, Chicago. 10:30.

Service Band

United States Marine Band Concert (CBS—T). 9.

Rhythmic Music

Footnotes (CSB—T). Novelty orchestra directed by Nat Brusiloff. 5:15.

Ted Florito's Hollywood Gardens Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:15.

"Die-a-Doo Entertainers" (WJZ Chain). Sax Smith and his Cavaliers; piano duo; girls' trio; mixed octet. 7:45.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 11.

Vincent Lopez' Biltmore Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Royal York Orchestra, Toronto (WJZ Chain). Fred Culley, conductor. 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Beau Brummel" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild presentation of Clyde Fitch drama originally written for Richard Mansfield. 4.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago, 10:15.

Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" (CBS—T). 6:45.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.

"East of Cairo" (WEAF Chain). Oriental melodrama. 8.

"Forty Fathom Trawlers" (Bay State—CBS). Dramatized sea stories with male quartet and ship's band. 8:30.

Francois Villon (Wadsworth—WJZ Chain). A crisis in his life portrayed by Richard Gordon, Gertrude Hitz and Frank Readick. 9.

"Astoria Goes to the English" (Associated Oil—NBC Pacific). Final chapter in dramatized version of life of Alexander MacKay. 8.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy program. 7.

"On the Pawnee Trail" (WOR). Peaceful Bear, Pawnee Indian narrates stories of tribal societies and cults and sings typical chants. George Shackley's orchestra plays appropriate compositions, too. 8.

Recitals

Columbia Male Trio (CBS—T). With Virginia Arnold, pianist. 5.

The Vikings (WEAF Chain). Male quartet directed by William Wirges. 6:30.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Esther Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 7:45, 12:30 a. m.

Parisian Quintet (NBC—KGO, KECA). Mozart's "Serenade" in four movements. 8.

Sarah Kreindler, violinist (NBC Pacific). Mozart's "Minuet" and Kreisler's "Spanish Serenade." 10:45.

Talks

"Bill Schudt's Going to Press" (CBS—T). "Listening In," address from Baltimore by J. Hammond Brown. 6.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:45.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:45.

Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS—T). 11:15.

"Old Counsellor" (Halsey, Stuart—WEAF—T). Financial talk with background of music by Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra. 9.

Miniature Biographies (NBC—KFSD, KGO). Grace Sanderson Michie tells story of Queen Natalie of Serbia. 9.

CAREY INCREASES LEAD

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)—Robert D. Carey, former Governor, continued to increase his lead in the Republican senatorial contest for the long and short term nominations, as additional precincts reported from the primary election Aug. 19. His chief opponent was Charles E. Winter.

APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

CLEARWAY STREET
offers
Modern Apartments
Near Christian Science church, 15 minutes from Park Street. Apply to
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 Falmouth Street, Boston
Tel. KENmore 0482

WARE HALL
383 HARVARD ST. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Apartments With Restaurant Service
To let, suites of sitting room, 1 or 2 bedrooms and bath, outside rooms, open fireplaces, dining room exclusively for tenants; hardly 5 minutes' walk to Harvard Square subway, 2 minutes to surface cars. University 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, manager.

121 Audubon Road
Lincoln Apartments, facing Fenway, "known as one of the best apartment houses on Audubon Road," Boston; 1-2-3 rooms, kitchenette, dinette, showers, incinerator, General Electric refrigerator; rents $45 up. Apply JANITOR, Tel. Commonwealth 9496, or Owner, R. L. KARTT, Wellesley, Mass. Wellesley 0217-M.

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Eight rooms and bath, General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. HUB bard 1050.

BOSTON—Exclusive 2-room apartment: best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Phone Regent 3026-2979.

BOSTON, 10 Museum Road—Large 1 room and alcove, also 2-room suites; rent $35 up; overlooking Art Museum and Fenway. Garrison 9847.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Five-room apartment with garage, 2-family; electric refrigeration. 85 Stedman St. near schools, cars and shopping. Asp. 2836. Telephone daily until 5 p. m.; not home Sundays.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Furnished apartment, one or two bedrooms, living room, bath, kitchenette; East Side New York between 60th and 90th. Tel. Butterfield 3586, N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW La SALLE LIMOUSINES
for hire by the month, week, day or whole summer; careful, experienced, liveried chauffeurs (sightseeing guides); long or short trips. La SALLE MOTOR LIVERY, Brookline, Mass. Asp. 9002.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; three acres playground; tutoring; scientific care combined with love and understanding. EDITH L. CAPEN, No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 107-R.

THE HOMESTEAD
For boys 6-14. Outdoor life; swimming; riding; progressive educational methods. Address Mrs. MARY M. STARR, M. A., Madison, Conn.

CHILDREN, ages 5-12, may share home life and public school advantages with our child; suburban home near Philadelphia; 4 acres playground; special tutoring; directed supervision outside school hours. M. W. BOWEN, Clifton Heights, Pa. Phone Madison 6424.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

FOR QUALITY CONSTRUCTION CALL
A. J. MOORE
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Office 9 Fletcher Rd., Woburn Tel. Woburn 1675. Shop 18 Union St. Woburn, Mass.
We Aim to Satisfy

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HAVE CAPITAL TO INVEST in meritorious proposition or good patent, full details Box G-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN
ROCK HILL, N. Y.—A quiet place for rest and study; excellent table; pleasant rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; good fishing and bathing; lakes near by; $21 per week, $4 per day; in the Shawangunk Mountains, 84 miles from New York (10th season); references given.
MRS. E. E. AVERY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 43th St., New York City. Bryant 8755.

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

HOUSES TO LET

WINTHROP, Mass.—Lady desires to rent furnished single house overlooking the water and in best residential section. Mrs. MARY J. ALMEDA, 218 Court Rd. Phone Ocean 0337-J.

KEW GARDENS, Long Island, N. Y.—Eight-room house; three baths; oil burner; two inclosed porches; garage. 108 Onslow Place. Virginia 6803.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Three-piece living room set $35; mahogany desk and bookcase; large mirror, library table, folding couch, pictures. Tel. KENmore 7249 (Boston).

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., E. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp 2907, Uni. 3795-W.

OFFICES TO LET

ESTABLISHED practitioner will sublet nicely furnished, centrally located office from September 1 to May 1. Large reception room and smaller private office. Box C-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd St.—Beautifully furnished practitioner's office, evening hours. Room 842. Phone Longacre 1290.

N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd St.—Pleasant light office furnished or unfurnished for rent in architect's suite. Room 732.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; craftex work; floors sanded and refinished R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

PAUL PHILIPOFF COMPANY
INTERIOR and exterior painting, Decorators and Paper Hangers. Shop phone Haymarket 1469; Residence Commonwealth 3790 (Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

"LAUREL TERRACE," Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Beautifully situated modern home, high, restful; church near; excellent table; hour from City.

DINE AND SLEEP AT YE OXEN YOKE, Kearsarge St., No. Conway, N. H.—A unique and unforgettable place in which to dine and entertain one's friends; quiet rooms with wonderful mountain view; one dollar per person.

PRINTING

PRINTING
200 Business letterheads, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; 200 practitioner's cards and bills, $3.75. Church and lecture work; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, reports; anything reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

THREE-STORY, basement frame; 12 rooms and bath, 3 toilets; completely furnished home, detached; 22x100; parlor spacious enough for small audiences; house convertible into 3-family; furnace, phone, electricity; ready for occupancy; price $13,000, terms convenient; will take back mortgage; immediate possession; Lafayette-Stuyvesant section, Brooklyn, N. Y. B. M. T. subway, 6 trolley lines near; occupied by 1 family since construction. Owner, J. SHUTE, 910 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN BUSINESS PROPERTY
FOR SALE OR RENT
Large store, 4000 sq. ft.; also basement same size; with rear factory 7000 sq. ft.; light, airy; suitable light manufacturing or warehouse; freight elevator; reasonable. 1104-1108 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Flatbush 0787.

150 YEARS OLD CAPE
Cottage, 4 fireplaces, old oven, good barn, sightly corner, 40 acres, Townsend, Mass.; shown by appointment; there Sunday. W. L. MORSE, Owner, Brookville, Mass. Phone Brockton 1006-M.

BREWSTER (Cape Cod)—Sale or rent, old homestead; modern; 11 rooms; fireplaces; furnished; 5 acres; garage; seashore, country; reasonable; easy terms. Granite 7512-W; 12 Dimmock St., Quincy, Mass.

FOR SALE in Winchester, Mass., 8-room house, centrally located; oil burner. Price $8500. Inquire of MRS. FRANK C. DOAN, Oxford, New Hampshire.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Six-room house for sale. Lot 230x50. Lovely flower garden. Convenient to 2 buses, school and shopping center. $11,500, $1500 cash, $85 monthly. 47 Elliott Pl.

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

BELMONT, MASS.
EXTRAORDINARY—
English brick, in exclusive Chenery School section, can now be purchased with small amount of cash, above present first mortgage; 7 rooms, sun parlor, open porch, 2 tile baths and showers, heated 2-car garage; positively reduced $2000. Price at $15,500.

At a Saving of $2500
New colonial 2 apartments, fireplace in long living room, paneled dining room, gas kitchen, tile bath and showers, 2-car garage, finished street, handy to everything; first floor leased at $80. Corner location; new low price, $15,000. For full information regarding the two unusual offerings, telephone BELmont 3650, or residence
H. J. MACURDY, Bel. 3131
HENRY G. WILTON, Belmont Office
27 Trapelo Road

GREAT NECK, N. Y.
Long Island's North Shore at Its Best!
Residential Property
FOR SALE—FOR RENT
Booklet of Great Neck on Request
ARTHUR F. RAUSCH, *Realtor*
Northern Boulevard at Great Neck
Phone Great Neck 2010 or 2011

Wm. E. DODD ASSOCIATE REALTORS
PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.
See us for Friendly Places
Prices from $10,000 to $100,000.

COUNTRY ESTATE
Atop Belmont Hill, seven miles from Boston. Land, almost four acres; house, stone, first unit, with very large rooms. Priced near $20,000, or will rent furnished to suitable couple. Write or call Owner, A. D. OWEN, 364 Ward St., Newton Center. Center Newton 1076.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SUNSET VIEW FARM
South Hanson, R. F. D., Mass.—Ideal place for rest and study; home cooking; prices reasonable; booklet. (MRS.) ELLA W. GILMAN. We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor.

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1, also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Attractive 1- and 2-room suites with private baths; quiet desirable neighborhood; bathing privileges. MRS. S. H. SHINN, 121 S. States Ave. Tel. 5-2865.

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THRIF-T, FLAT WORK, ALL PREST

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Faneuil Fruit Exchange Company
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables at Lowest Prices
WE ARE NEVER CLOSED—FREE DELIVERY
259-265 MASS. AVENUE
Between Westland Ave. and State Theatre.
We wish to announce the opening of a new Fruit and Produce Market at corner Huntington Ave. and Forsyth St.

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Broken sizes reduced to cost, all other merchandise at a liberal discount.
Mabel P. Howard
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Greeting Cards for all occasions.
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All Branches of Hairdressing
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Joan Lincoln
ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING
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Little Building Stationery Shop
HELEN J. KEYES
GREETING CARDS
Commercial and Social Stationery
Fountain Pens and Office Supplies
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H. WALDECKER, *Florist*
Wholesale and Retail
SAMPSON AVE. Phone 63
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Come in and let us show you what we have in
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Hardware, Paints and Kitchen Furnishings

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The LARGEST LINE of RADIOS in NEW ENGLAND
EFFICIENT INSTALLATIONS
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239 HARVARD ST. BROOKLINE at COOLIDGE CORNER

IN BROOKLINE
It's Frey's
Whether it is a loose natural permanent, a marcel, finger wave, shampoo or manicure, you will find the utmost service and satisfaction awaiting you at Frey's.
FREY'S
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Henry's Beauty Salon
Formerly of Russo's
Specializing in Finger Waving and Permanent Waving
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Est. 1886
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Our telegraph service is guaranteed.

Dutch Cottage Candies
Home Made Chocolates, Bon Bons, Fudge, Salted Nuts, etc.
MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED
1698 Beacon St. Tel. Asp. 1956

ALBERTSON'S
in The Arcade
318 HARVARD ST., COOLIDGE CORNER
Hemstitching—Pleating—Buttons
We do the best of Dressmaking, Remodeling and Altering.
CLOTH or FUR COATS RELINED or REPAIRED

REDCABCOMPANY
Aspinwall 5000
Safety—Service—Satisfaction

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Brattle Sq. Florists
29 BRATTLE STREET Uni. 10116
Flowers for all occasions
Gomatis Home Made Candy and Ice Cream
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Westinghouse
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.
699 MASS. AVE. UNIV. 6126

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Long Distance Moving
also local moving
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MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

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time is regulated by the flow of current from your regular Electric Light Service.
Telechron Clocks priced at low as $9.75
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University 6600

BRINE'S
Harvard Square
SUMMER SALE
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We Are Moving to Our New Location at
36 BRATTLE ST.
GEO. H. STOCKWELL

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DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in
Allston Dedham Jamaica Plain Norwood
Back Bay Dorchester Medfield Quincy
Brighton Dover Newton Roslindale
Brookline Hyde Park Needham Roxbury
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Midway Furniture Warehouse
Between Fall River and New Bedford
Goods Delivered Anywhere
"Better Furniture for Less"

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RALSTON
THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL
F. L. DRURY & SONS CO.
790 Main Street

Yes—WE SELL
Heinz Products—Gerber's Strained Vegetables—Clapp's Baby Foods—Ivory Salt—Postum—Friend's Beans—Burnett's Extracts—Campbell's Soup and other popular products.
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Fitchburg, Lowell, Nashua, Gardner, Leominster, Clinton and Worcester.

BROOKS'
THE STORE UNUSUAL
VISIT OUR
Restaurant and Gift Shop
MAIN STREET AT OLIVER

Install an A. B. C. Oil Burner and Save Money
install a Bunsen Range Burner for Heat and Cooking.
The Home of Hardware Quality & Service
FITCHBURG HARDWARE CO.
314-316 and 689 Main St. Phone 1670

We Use Ivory Soap exclusively and guarantee satisfaction at the
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Choice Assortment of Cut Flowers and Flowering Plants
RITTER *for* FLOWERS
219 MAIN STREET

Exclusive Agents for Irving Drew's
Arch Rest Shoe
Sizes 2½ to 10—Widths AAA to EE
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386 MAIN STREET, Corner Mill

August Furniture Sale
Savings of 25 to 50% on many pieces
Fitchburg's Oldest Furniture Store
KIDDER & DAVIS
692-700 MAIN STREET

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Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
CLOVER HILL FARMS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Tel. 737

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Sampler Mottoes and Framed Godey Prints
JEWELERS and STATIONERS
350 Main Street, Between Goodwins & Richs

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

NICHOLS & FROST
Incorporated
Annual August Sale of Blankets
KENWOOD BLANKETS
$8.98 each, usually $13.50
Kenwood colors blend and harmonize into every decorative ensemble, adding a luxuriant touch that improves immeasurably the attractiveness of the bedroom, then beauty will be a joy for years to come. Take advantage of this sale. It means great savings to you. The higher comparative price suggested in this advertisement is the usual price at which this merchandise was sold on June 1, 1930. Every pair of blankets offered in this sale is new in our stock since Aug. 1, 1930.

***New* HAND BAGS for Fall**
Back Strap, Zipper and Handle Bags of Calf, Morroco, and Suede—to co-ordinate with the rich tones of brown, green, blue and black that will be featured in fall costumes.
2.95 and 5.00
Chamberlain-Huntress Co.
332-340 MAIN STREET

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The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
Park Building 268 Main Street
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"The Store of Service"
Twenty-Nine Departments Located on Five Floors

ALLISON D. MACK
Hairdressing—Manicuring
Marcel—Water and Finger Waving
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McLELLAN'S
"The Little Store of Little Prices"
Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
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Busy Bee Restaurant
Quality, Quantity, Service
Satisfaction, Economy
The taste that lingers *"sweet as honey"*
84 Main Street, GLOUCESTER, MASS.

***The* WHITE GULL**
F. S. CHADBURNE, Proprietor
67 ESSEX AVENUE GLOUCESTER
Shore Dinners A la Carte Service
Telephone 1148-M

"SERVICE WITH A SMILE"
Luncheons, Afternoon Tea, Candies, Salted Nut Meats and Ice Cream, all prepared on the premises every day.
We sell Women's Educational and Industrial Union Pastry.
RANSELLEAR TOWLE, 118 Main St.

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BALL'S MARKET
11 School Street
Fancy Meats and Groceries
Free Delivery in Greenfield and Deerfield

Hardware and Paints
at
The Newcomb Hardware Co.
F. A. CLARK, Prop.
289 MAIN STREET GREENFIELD, MASS.

HONEST VALUES
SHOES
SOLBY-MONTAGUE CO.
312 MAIN STREET, GREENFIELD, MASS.

Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 1211
Greenfield, Mass

INSURANCE
All Kinds
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

HOLYOKE

"Wee" Maid Fall Frocks
Faille Canton Frocks that are designed for the "hard-to-fit" woman, the woman 5 feet 3 inches tall, the woman inclined to fullness through the hips.
Price $16.50
A. Steiger & Company

Holyoke's Hardware Specialty Shop
Hardware, Paints, Varnishes
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PRIZES A SPECIALTY
Agents for General Electric Refrigerators
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ARNOLD GLOVE GRIP SHOES
Shoe Store and Repair Factor
Agent for the Arnold Glove Grip Shoes

Say It With Flowers
CLARK'S FLOWER SHOP
466 DWIGHT STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE
(Continued)

IDEAL HAIRDRESSING PARLORS
Specializing in all branches.
Shampooing, Marcelling,
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ESTHER RUSSELL WARING
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Insurance
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Watch and Clock Repairing
FORREST E. KING
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Souvenirs of Lexington
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Complete Service in One Building
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DON'T DELAY. *COME IN NOW!*

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As an extra feature of our August Sale—eighteen Floor and Bridge Lamps, original values to $47.50.
$8.95
A. E. O'HEIR & CO.
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Our pure ice is put in the refrigerator where only the best is good enough.
Lowell Ice Co.
For the Customer Who Cares

MORSE & BEALS
FLORISTS
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Coal—Coke
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We Welcome You
At all times to make comparisons of our FURNITURE and LOW PRICES. Others have done so to their distinct advantage.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 Market Street, Lynn Breakers 0781

Leading Brands of Toiletries
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET, LYNN.

FURNITURE
When You Want Satisfaction
When You Feel Particular
When You Desire the Best
When You Are After Values
Then Is the Time to Visit
HILL-WELCH CO.
CENTRAL SQUARE

J. B. & W. A. LAMPER, Inc.
COAL
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Tel. Bks. 7129—7128

Men's
Complete Furnishings at
A. W. LONVAL
Breakers 1654 385 UNION ST.

We Have a Service Suitable for Every Household
Whyte's Enterprise Laundry
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We Appreciate Your Patronage in the Past
Let Our Cooperation Continue in the Future.
Gifts and Cards for Every Occasion
UNIQUE GIFT SHOP
LEWIS STREET
Near Christian Science church

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SHOE *Walk-Over* SHOP
"Malden's Finest Shoe Store"
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JACKSON'S
Cleansers, Dyers, Tailors
Call Malden 0163 for Service
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Millinery
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Flowers for All Occasions
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MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

Now!
Women's and Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
$38.00
Joslin's
MALDEN SQUARE

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OXNARD MILK
Mystic 6165
Quality Appreciation Service
Courtesy
Mystic 1039-M

Mystic Laundry Co.
448 High St., West Medford
Damp Wash—Flat Work
Thrifty Service
"Medford's Largest Fast-Growing Laundry"
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We carry a full line of **HEINZ** *57 VARIETIES*
P. VOLPE & SONS
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
MEDFORD SQUARE Tel. Mystic 0132, 0133

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats Cleaned and Blocked
115 MAIN STREET
Corner Emerson Street

HATS *FLOWERS*
THE RAYE HAT SHOP
39 Salem Street, Medford Square
Costume Jewelry *Hosiery*

W. F. LEAHY & CO.
Agents for
Lamson-Hubbard
HATS AND CAPS
30-32 Main Street Medford Square

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DRESSES, COATS and MILLINERY
17 Main Street Medford
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WALKER COAL & FUEL CO.
70 RIVERSIDE AVENUE
Exclusive Distributors of Cross Creek Coal (Our Leader)
We carry a complete line of fuels.
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THE GOLD PITCHER
TEA ROOM
MID-DAY LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEA
DINNER
Sunday Dinner served from 12:30 to 3 p. m.
For reservations phone Mystic 3056
43 Salem St. Opp. Medford Theatre

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NO SLATE COAL
We have just secured the exclusive sale of LEGITT'S NOSLATE coal in this territory, and offer it at the same price as ordinary hard coal.
C. B. and F. H. GOSS
Legitt's Creek is called America's Best Hard Coal.
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Building Materials
QUALITY COAL
Tel. Woburn 0800 *Prompt Delivery*

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All branches of work successfully done. When in need of a good Shampoo give us a call.
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New WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR

Mitchell's Dairy
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NEW TAXIS
INSTANT SERVICE
DAY AND NIGHT
UNION STREET RAILWAY CO.
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"FRIENDLY SERVICE"
MICHAUD'S Inc.
Clothing and Furnishings
233 UNION STREET

Insist on DAVIDSON'S MacGREGOR BRAND SCOTCH HAM
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Meat and Groceries
Davidson's Scotch Ham
271 CEDAR ST., Corner of Parker

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Cards for All Occasions
Favors, Novelties, Frames
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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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"THE SHOP THAT BROUGHT NEW YORK TO NEW BEDFORD"
Specialists in Women's and Misses' Apparel

No connection with any other establishment in the world
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Featuring Dresses and Coats for Travel Wear

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Ice Cream Parlors
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Cake, Pastries, Candies
Light Lunches
Grade "A" Milk
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Formerly Bates, Kirby Co.

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NEW BEDFORD
-COATS - SUITS-
-FROCKS - FURS-

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Cleaning—Dyeing—Pressing—Repairing
We Specialize in Repairing and Altering Furs
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No Trip Complete Without Your Kodak
A Complete Stock of Kodaks and Films at Our Kodak Counter
FRED W. PEABODY, Inc.
34 STATE STREET

Our Delicious ICES And COOL DRINKS
Will Please and Satisfy You
CHASE'S FOUNTAIN and CANDY SHOP
33 State Street

Automobile Accessories
"Socony" Gasoline and Oils
Stop Here for Real Service
PHILBRICK BROS.
170 HIGH STREET

CUT FLOWERS
for All Occasions
MORSE the Florist
52 PLEASANT STREET
Next to City Hall Tel. 1920

The OCEAN GRILL
A Modern, Sanitary and Up-to-the-Minute Restaurant
14 PLEASANT STREET

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DELIVERY IN ALL THE NEWTONS
HARDWARE KITCHEN GOODS PAINTS
IN THE HEART OF
AUTO SUPPLIES TIRES RADIO
Moore & Moore
NEWTON MASS
Phones Newton North 0954, 0201

ANNOUNCING the New 1931
ATWATER KENT RADIO
with the "GOLDEN VOICE"
Atwater Kent's Latest and Best!
COME IN AND LOOK AT THESE NEW FEATURES
New Quick Vision Dial
New Tone Control
New Beauty of Design and Finish

Patronize Your Home Laundry
BLANKETS, CURTAINS, SILK GARMENTS, COLLARS AND SHIRTS
Laundering these our Specialty
Satisfaction Guaranteed
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NEW STORE: 289 CENTRE STREET
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VELVET AND FELT HATS, $2.95
SHEER CHIFFON HOSIERY, $1

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Incorporated
390 CENTRE ST. 3 PARKWAY, FALMOUTH
DRESSES REDUCED TO
$7.50 — $10.50
Open Saturday Evenings New. No. 0880

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Carpenter—Builder
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
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Plumbing and Heating
442 Lexington Street
Residence: New. No. 4396
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10 Union Street Tel. Cen. New. 1320
Shop in the Shop Where Everybody Shops
BOND'S CONVENIENCE SHOP
Dry Goods and Notions
Agents for Bailey Cleansing
Bray Block Newton Centre
Telephone Cen. New. 1027-J

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We hope to be of service to all who are looking to this beautiful suburb of Boston for a home.
ALVORD BROS.
Opposite Newton Centre Depot
Cen. New. 3006

MASSACHUSETTS

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CEN NEW. 4177
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You are invited to try a set of New Eveready Raytheon Tubes in your own home without obligation.

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A. P. CALDER, *Proprietor*
Plants and Flowers for All Occasions
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GOLD MEDAL
Kitchen Tested Flour
(12 Betty Crocker recipes in every sack)
1286 Washington Street, West Newton
Telephones: West Newton 0360, 0361

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FINE CANDIES TASTY SODAS
Excellent Foods
"A Delightful Place to Eat"
BECKMANN'S
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Kickernick Underdress
As You Like It Service Hosiery. Carter's Underwear. College Maid and Kayser Hosiery. Distinguish the best from the rest.

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Annoying, aren't they? A run doesn't mean that your stocking is ruined: bring it to our Miss Foran—she will make it look like new.
McCALLUM

Picture Framing, Pictures, Etchings
THE PARK CO.
219 Main Street

Buy Castle Coal Now
You can still place your order at the lowest price and we know that this coal will please you.
KIMBALL & CARY COMPANY
Phone 19 NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
The Only
Walk-Over Shoe Store
in PITTSFIELD is at
126 NORTH STREET

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Summer Foods in Abundance and Many Varieties
Unfortunately our telephone number was omitted from the new telephone directory. It is 572. Jot it down on Page 70 now. Thank you.
SAVING PRICES FREE DELIVERY

Best Foods Mayonnaise
18c a Jar
Shredded Wheat
2 pkgs. for 19c
GRAND UNION GROCERY CO.
"STORES OF QUALITY"

Complete Home Furnishers
D. J. SHAW, Mgr.
Where you can buy in confidence. Good Values. But never at the expense of Good Quality.
ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.
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for All Occasions
RAINEY & MERRY
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40 FENN STREET
Pittsfield's Flowerphone—1140

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Resources Eleven Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
26,000 Depositors
Deposits received from $1 to $4000 single accts.
$1 to $8000 double accts.
Last dividend at rate of 3%

CHAITIN'S Exclusive Fur Shop
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The Little Restaurant of Home Cooking
TAVERN COFFEE SHOP
140 SOUTH STREET Tel. 4592

LADIES' *and* GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Tuxedos for Rent
ALFRED H. COHN
40 COLUMBUS AVENUE Tel. 4110

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

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Send the boys and girls back to school in clothes that are style-right . . . smart, attractive clothes that are cool and comfortable—and that wear well. At lowest prices. We suggest that you visit our boys' and girls' departments.
***The* Wallace Company**

DOBBS CAPS
C. H. CUTTING CO.
135-137 NORTH STREET

Luggage for School
Wardrobe Trunks $25-$200
Gladstone Bags, $13.75-$65
ECKERSON'S LEATHER STORE
272 NORTH STREET

FRANKLIN HAIRDRESSING PARLORS
PERMANENT WAVE
MARCEL AND WATER WAVE
Agr'l Bank Bldg. Rooms 229-231
2nd Floor Take elevator Tel. 1177

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Linen Knickers
often present a sorry appearance after a strenuous week-end. Old Colony laundering can make them newly crisp and fresh—and the price is only 50c.
Old Colony Laundry
GRanite 5000 QUINCY, MASS.
Old Colony service covers all the vacation resorts on the South Shore.

We Are Ready for School Opening
Exceptional Values
Boys' and Children's Suits, Knickers, Sweaters, Blouses, Hosiery, Shoes.
REMICK'S QUINCY, MASS.

Furniture at Retail
Warehouse Prices
We Sell Fine Furniture for Less
Deliveries Everywhere.
ROBERT H. STEARNS FURNITURE CO.
180 OLD COLONY AVE. Wollaston

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Commercial Department, Savings Department
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave.
Wollaston
Granite 0839
A RELIABLE PLACE TO TRADE

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ATWATER KENT RADIOLA
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Groceries and Provisions
Your patronage is respectfully solicited
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Orders taken and delivered

Tel. Granite 5540 *Open Sat. Evening 7 to 1*
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Light Lunches—Tonics
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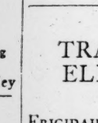
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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

THE only safe way to destroy your enemy is to make him your friend.—ANON.

Odds and Ends

Exit Jazz

Jazz music and Negro songs and dances are prohibited in cafes in the small Fascist state of Thuringia, while in many Berlin restaurants Hungarian gypsy orchestras are ousting jazz performers.

Walking Fish

In India and Ceylon a kind of fish known as the "walking perch" travels overland in search of a new pool when the pool or stream in which it lives has dried up.

Passengers in Germany

More than half the passengers on Germany's railroads traveled on reduced rates last year, either in groups or on commutation tickets, and only three in every 10,000 passengers traveled first class.

"Cheer Up," Says the Chef. "You Can Stir Up Far More Pleasing Dishes if You Do. And the Folks That Eat Them Know That a Frown Doesn't Help Digestion."

In Lighter Vein

Men Are Curious

"I'm sure you will like Jack," said the oldest daughter, just home from college. "He's a fine young man."

"Has he got any property?" demanded her father.

"Oh, you men are so curious," sighed the girl. "Jack asked me the same thing about you."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Still A Surprise

Wilson & Webster received a letter from a London firm. It read: "We are very much surprised that the money we have so often demanded has not yet arrived."

"What shall we do?" said Mr. Wilson.

"Write them a letter," said Mr. Webster.

They wrote a letter, and when the manager of the London firm opened it he read: "You do not need to wonder; we have not sent the money."—*Answers.*

A Good Tutor

Employer: "I want to compliment you! You are the best collector we have on our force. The letters you send out are irresistible! Where did you get your experience?"

Employee: "I have a son in college."

A Word a Day

Feroration

This word is applied in a general way to the concluding part of an oration, but its specific application is to the final summing up and forceful review of the points of argument.

The word is derived from the Latin *peroratio*, "the close of a speech," an extension on *perorare*, "to speak from beginning to end, to close a speech," compounded of *per*, "through," and *orare*, "to speak"—from *or*—stem of *os*, "mouth."

The verb "perorate" means "to make a peroration, to conclude or sum up a speech," but good writers are coming to adopt the current use of it in the sense of "to speak at length, to orate grandiloquently, to harangue."

Per-o-ra'-tion is accented on the third syllable; sound *e* as in *pet*, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *rate*, *tion* as *shun* with *u* as in *circus*.

"The case was won by the lawyer in a masterful and comprehensive peroration."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

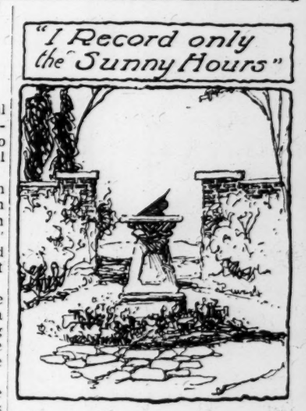
Life: The really up-to-date cook book has a blank page in the back, on which you can write the phone numbers of near-by delicatessens.

Judge: And it begins to look as though the real vanishing American is the pedestrian.

Louisville Courier Journal: The Standard Oil Company has decided to sell tires at its service stations. Perhaps to make up the deficit caused by giving away air.

Ohio State Journal: What's the sense of trying to fly around the world in 15 days when you can sit on the front porch and be turned around in 24 hours.

Arkansas Gazette: If there is anything that could reconcile us to deforestation it's tree-sitting.



Keeping Faith

Wichita, Kan.

A BANK which failed here recently was the depository of the savings of school children of the city, their individual savings ranging from a few cents to substantial sums of over $100. The total amount of savings was $118,118.05.

Realizing that the children would feel keenly the financial loss, and that such loss might tend to undermine their confidence in banks and to discourage in many of them any further effort to save, a number of public-spirited citizens advanced sufficient funds to cover the children's savings, and within a few days after the bank failed the school children who had deposits in the school savings department of the bank were invited to call at certain designated banks and receive their savings in full.

Now there are very happy school children in this mid-western city, who are filled with gratitude for the kindness shown them by these generous-hearted citizens.

The Children's Corner

The Begging Bears

WILLIE BROWN BEAR gazed at his mother in astonishment. Was she going to take him and Sister Gertrude to that old road again and force them to sit there all day just as they had been doing for a week? Yes, just sit in the road and do nothing else.

Willie and Gertrude wanted to play in the nice cool woods and eat the juicy ripe blackberries which made their tongues a beautiful red. But no, Mother Bear wouldn't allow them to go away from the road a moment.

"Wait and see, my dears," she said. "You'll be glad you minded your mother some day. Stay here in the road and watch and listen."

"What for, Mother?" asked Willie. He was a very curious little bear and always wanted to know the reason for everything.

"Don't ask questions, Willie. You'll know in time."

"I'm so hot sitting here in the sun all day," whined Gertrude. "Can't I go into the woods and sleep awhile?"

She thought this plea would surely make her mother change her mind, for it was not long ago that she had been scolded because she would not take her nap.

"Never mind the sun, Gertrude. It will make your fur thick and shiny. Besides, you were not always so anxious to take a nap. Come, take your places or we may be too late."

Willie and Gertrude saw that it was useless to argue further. But it did seem foolish to sit and sit in an old bare road all day long and do nothing else. They hoped whatever their mother was looking for would soon come. They couldn't stand this much longer.

They had barely taken their places when their keen little ears heard the strangest sounds. A roar like thunder, a hiss like a snake, gradually growing into the most awful noise that they had ever heard. A queer, nasty smell also came from the terrible thing, and Willie and Gertrude ran to their mother. Never had they seen or heard anything like this. What could it be?

They tried to run into the woods and hide, but a cuff on the ears from their mother's strong right paw brought them back in a hurry. The monster came closer and closer. It was bigger than a dozen bears and its breath was awful. It roared louder and louder and Willie and Gertrude hid their faces in their mother's fur. Oh, if they had only run away!

Suddenly the roaring stopped and

Mother Bear Walked Right Up to the Monster

the little bears felt their mother moving away from them. They hardly dared to open their eyes to see what had happened. But open them they did.

And what do you suppose they saw?

Why, Mother Bear was walking right up to the monster as if she were not a bit afraid. They saw something come flying at her. She caught it in her mouth and came back to the two little frightened bears.

"Come, see what I have for you," she mumbled. "Now we can go into the woods and have a feast. This is what we have been waiting for all the time."

When they were safe in the woods, Willie Bear began to ask question. "What are we eating, Mother?"

"Bread, Willie. Isn't it good? Here, Gertrude, have some, too." She tore off a big piece and gave it to Gertrude.

The two little bears ate and ate until their mother made them stop. Never had they eaten such delicious food. They wanted to know how to get more.

"What do you call that animal, Mother?" asked Willie, licking his lips wistfully.

"That was an automobile bringing tourists into Yellowstone Park. The people in those cars give us good things to eat if we sit right here in the road and beg. For the rest of the summer you'll not lack for food if you don't forget your training. Aren't you glad you waited now?"

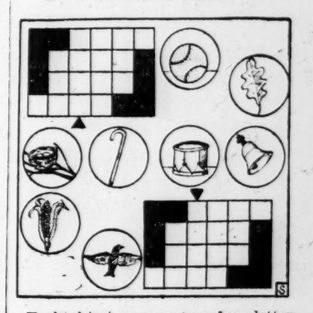
"Yes, I want to see another automobile right away," said Willie eagerly.

"Me, too," said Gertrude looking around for another crumb.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

We went on a fishing party today, and when we started out the Boss was very much excited
But would you believe it—All they did was sit on the bank of the lake and dangle some string in the water!
So I said to myself "Wow! Fishing parties must be a lot of fun?—and before I knew it I was feeling quite excited, too—
And they wouldn't let me bark or make any noise at all!
Well, was I disgusted—And as soon as I could find a nice shady spot their ol' fishing party became a snoozing party as far as I was concerned!

Animal Puzzle



Each object represents a four-letter word. By placing these in the proper spaces, the names of two animals will be found by reading downward as indicated by the arrows.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to letter "W" puzzle:
Web, whisk, writing, words, wallet, watch, wrench, wing, weather vane, wire, waterfall, well, washing, walk, wagon, whip, wood, window.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Never Alone

THE formation this week of the Lawyers' Committee for Law Enforcement in connection with the convention of the American Bar Association offers a useful example of the encouragement that can be found and the good that can be accomplished when lone prohibitionists here and there put out feelers to locate others of like sympathies and to work with them.

This committee had its inception in the reaction of dry lawyers in many parts of the United States against the poll on prohibition which is now being taken, clearly at wet instigation, among members of the bar association. Wet lawyers, working through the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers, had obviously gotten the ways well greased for this prohibition poll to be launched in a sea of beer sentiment. They timed their broadside to reach most lawyers almost in the same mail with the letter containing the ballot from the bar association headquarters, and to follow up a several months' bombardment of legalistic pamphlets printed by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

The opposition at first was scattered and unconfident. From one place and another a voice rose in protest, but usually the owner of the voice felt that he or she was alone in a wilderness. Then these drys, hearing of one another, got into communication. It is not too much to say that The Christian Science Monitor had a distinct part in acquainting these attorneys with the dry interest of their fellows during the regular course of its news-gathering as one after another was interviewed as to his view on the straw ballot. Soon pioneers in this group found themselves astonished at the number of outstanding members of their profession and the association who believed as they did that the bar would only injure itself in public esteem if it should declare against the Eighteenth Amendment.

Whatever may be the effect of their protest on the immediate issue of this poll, these upholders of that spirit of the law which looks beyond technicalities to a social and moral purpose have established a contact with each other and with more who will join them which assures increased vigilance and vigor in the opposition to any further attempts at trading upon the prestige of the legal profession to defeat prohibition.

Similar conditions to those out of which this dry committee grew probably obtain in many other fields, either occupational or geographical. A studied effort constantly is made by wets to browbeat individual drys into believing they are alone or at least outnumbered. If one reaches out, however, to find the hands of fellow supporters of this great social undertaking, perhaps through some organizations such as the Anti-Saloon League, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Women's Committee on Law Enforcement, Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, Good Templars or others, he soon finds he is not alone.

A woman lawyer who had given an interview to a Monitor reporter on this subject dug down into her desk, drew out a worn little Bible and opened it to the nineteenth chapter of I Kings. There she read how, when Elijah lamented, "I, even I only, am left," the Lord answered, "Yet I have left me seven thousand in Israel, all the knees which have not bowed to Baal," and led him to find Elisha who should carry on his work. One is never alone when he is working in company with a benevolent purpose.

Singing Remains Singing

VOCAL art, from the outcome of discussion which here and there arises, stays on its historic foundations and keeps the character commonly thought of as Italian, let what new modes of expression and what strange forms and designs of melody be adopted that may. Singing, that is to say, remains singing, no matter how insistently musical fashion tends to convert it into something else. Particularly opera holds to the path in which the Neapolitan and Milanese masters of other days set it moving; that, namely, of bel canto. Nor, presumably, do the inventions of composers so great as Wagner and Puccini alter the case in any permanent way.

Much less can the predilections of an impresario be supposed to have influence; and when the manager of the German Grand Opera Company, J. J. Vincent, searching for men in Germany to interpret Wagnerian rôles in the United States next winter, reports that no meritorious tenors of the so-called dramatic type are to be found, it is just possible that the object of his search, belonging to the past, has gone out of date and out of use.

For it seems altogether likely that times are changing with regard to Wagner, as they will perhaps yet change with regard to Puccini. The declamatory quality of Wagner's narratives and soliloquies and the naturalistic intent of Puccini's conversations and meditations have beguiled performers off their own ground into the domain of speech. The muse of Wagner and that also of Puccini have talked, each behind a mask; the one with ponderous, the other with strident, voice

In Germany it appears, from the experience of Mr Vincent, people wish to be done with the declamatory heroes of a former period and have a Siegfried and a Tristan who deliver their utterances as song; and who, in doing so, disclose beauty of tone and charm of style. Americans who are looking forward to attending the presentations of Mr. Vincent's troupe, may not all repine at the lack of German dramatic tenors as much as he does. Rather, many of them may take his disappointment as good news.

The "Yellow Peril" Fades Out

ONE of the greatest victories of the international peace movement in recent years has been the laying of the bogy of a war between the United States and Japan. It has also been one of the least heralded. Almost unperceived, expressions of amity have taken the place of war talk. What a difference between ten years ago and now! Then, a tension between the two countries was keenly felt. Now, it has been almost entirely eliminated.

On opposite sides of the United States, competent authorities have been voicing their concepts of cordiality between Japan and the United States. At Williamstown, Mass., an American admiral shows the absurdity of any fears which either country may have entertained of the other. A former member of the Japanese Diet dwells upon the absurdity of attributing to Japan any designs upon the Philippine Islands. An Assistant Secretary of State, recently American Ambassador to Japan, brands the sort of chatter which was so prevalent ten years ago as "nonsense."

Meanwhile a Chinese judge recognizes a certain friendliness in Japan's present policy toward his country, and declares that Japan is falling into line with the United States in this respect.

While a Japanese editor, speaking in Berkeley, Calif., is explaining that only one "dark spot"—the Japanese Exclusion Act—remains to mar the harmonious relations between his country and the United States, an American professor at Williamstown is declaring that the prospects for lighting up this "dark spot" are bright, and a Senator from the Pacific coast State of California has stated he would favor a bill asking Congress to place Japanese immigrants on a quota basis, like other foreigners who come to America.

A great change in sentiment is said to have taken place on the Pacific coast since 1924 with regard to treatment of the Japanese question. As one looks back a little further and recalls, from the dim distance, the friction that arose over Shantung and other questions, it is possible to realize what a vast improvement has been made. There have been many contributing factors, but certainly the Washington Conference was an important one. At any rate, it has become apparent that the one-time supposed "yellow peril" was largely a creature of "yellow journalism."

Peers and Peeresses

NOT long ago the British House of Lords, for the fourth or fifth year in succession, considered a motion introduced by Viscount Astor in favor of women being admitted to the House on the same terms as men. It was debated for some time, and then, as on former occasions, was rejected, but this time only by a majority of four. The reasons adduced were of the now familiar type, that the time was not opportune; that there were technical and legal objections and that there was no evidence that the quality of legislative assemblies had improved, or that the peace or prosperity of the world had been increased, as the result of the almost universal enfranchisement of women since the World War.

But whatever the arguments actually adduced, it is clear that the actual reason why the eloquence of the advocates of equal rights for peers and peeresses did not prevail was a perhaps not unnatural conservatism in the oldest second chamber in the world. While admitting that reform of their own house is inevitable and desirable, the majority clearly gloried in their ancient if nowadays unorthodox prerogatives, and were unwilling to modify them in any way until the long-delayed deluge of reform actually arrives.

Yet it is difficult to see why the House of Lords does not grasp at the one opportunity which it has of bringing itself into closer relation with modern political activity. Though the removal of the bar on the admission of women to the House of Lords is once more delayed, its eventual disappearance is certain.

Wings of Song Over Europe

AMERICAN music seems to be gaining prestige in the Old World, as is indicated in the announcement that a program by American composers will be radiocast in Great Britain August 25.

The composers to be represented are Charles Griffes, Louis Gruenberg, Leo Sowerby, Marion Bauer, Rosalie Housman, J. Alden Carpenter, Emerson Whithorne, Cranston Sharp and E. D. Horsman. To that part of the young generation of American music lovers who consider the "Rhapsody in Blue" a sort of symphonic national anthem, the omission of George Gershwin's name from this program may seem surprising.

It may be well, however, for that section of the dial-twisting audience to learn that there are other American composers. And, by the way, it may be well for all to notice that music and radio are "doing their bit" hand in hand toward developing common interests between countries.

Unemployment of Teachers

UNEMPLOYMENT among teachers presents a problem which differs considerably from that of both skilled and unskilled laborers. The conditions caused by a vast oversupply of teachers are being studied by the National Education Association and by the Federal Office of Education. Although this unemployment raises a serious problem for the individuals, schools have an opportunity to profit by it.

School boards have several choices as to their expenditures for teachers. Suppose the present total salary budgets are retained: boards may raise the requirements of teachers and select the more capable ones, or they may keep requirements unchanged and by somewhat lowering salaries increase slightly the number employed. If total salary budgets are reduced, teaching standards cannot be raised materially nor can a larger number be hired.

The surplus of teachers extends from grade schools to universities, B. W. Frazier, senior federal specialist in higher education, stated on August 13. He expects a lowering of salaries, but warns that this will tend to drive away from the profession many capable persons.

Economies in government do not make reduced budgets for schools necessary at this time. Teachers' salaries, although much higher than they were ten years ago, remain lower than the standard considered adequate by leading educators. A great service will be rendered if school boards raise requirements and select the best trained teachers available. If thousands must find employment outside the teaching profession, it is preferable that the less qualified ones go first. This seems an opportune time, also, to raise requirements for certification of teachers.

127,400,000,000 Cigarettes

NET earnings of the four largest tobacco manufacturing companies in the United States, each of which exploits a popular cigarette, read like the figures of war debts. But when it is learned that the output of American cigarettes during 1930 seems likely to surpass the record total of 127,400,000,000 reached in 1929, it is no wonder that the concerns most intimately associated with their manufacture show large profits.

It appears, according to a world survey of the tobacco industry just completed, that the chief factor in establishing the supremacy of the cigarette, as against other tobacco products, is the character and extent of the advertising of the popular brands. In this connection the survey says:

> It is difficult to refrain from superlatives as to the effectiveness of the methods employed by the leaders in the industry. The uninterrupted progress of the "big three," not only in earnings but in the prodigious totals which their output has now attained, attests most eloquently to the efficacy of the advertising programs of the respective companies. In recalling the early steps leading to the development of the present great consumption of cigarettes by women, it becomes evident that the handling of this very difficult pioneering effort was masterly.

The last sentence is particularly significant. Probably never before in the world's history has a campaign been so carefully mapped out by a few concerns to initiate millions of persons into a habit which for many is manifesting a form of bondage, and the success it has attained—if it be called success—here stands attested. Those who have been believing that in smoking cigarettes they are proving their individual independence will doubtless be interested to learn that they are so satisfactorily (to the cigarette concerns) filling the coffers of the tobacco companies and so completely doing what these companies—or, as the survey says, the leaders in the industry—set out several years ago to induce them to do.

Helping the Police

WHILE there is unmistakably an increasing appreciation for the useful protective activity of the police in American cities, there are occasional reports of interference with officers which indicate that many citizens have yet to learn the full significance of the saying that "obedience to law is liberty." One such instance of a condition which demands a remedy is the recent case of a Cambridge (Mass.) man. After helping a policeman arrest a drunken disturber, he was set upon and fatally beaten by a gang of rowdies who had tried to interfere with the officer. Spontaneous support for enforcers of the law should be too strong to permit such a thing to occur.

The commission of crime is bad enough, but worse still are wanton attacks on those performing their duty. Only less reprehensible is the too frequent tendency to laugh at and belittle the efforts of police officers or to sympathize secretly with an escaping offender.

At these times it is the moral duty of every citizen to help to see that the law is respected. The police need and are rightfully entitled to the support of every man, woman and child. The law is not an abstract tyrant to be evaded. It represents the best crystallized and legalized thought of the community for conducting its affairs. While the preservation of law and order depends primarily upon the obedience of the citizens, protection of legitimate occupations and of the pursuit of happiness comes in large measure from the conscientious work of the police.

Children today, more than they did years ago, look upon the kindly policeman as a friend and guardian. Automobilists too have learned that much of their safety rests with the alert traffic officer. Conditions will improve as more persons come to the same realization. And, on the other hand, officers can help to win public coöperation by adopting a more coöperative attitude, manifested in greater courtesy and consideration.

Instead of parroting the cry "there ought to be a law" against this or that, citizens of the United States will more quickly solve the crime problem by linking up readily and vigorously on the side of the policeman who is trying to do his duty.

Editorial Notes

The uniform child labor act, drawn up by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, for submission to the American Bar Association, and requiring sufficient schooling for children before work permits are issued to them, warrants support from every source, including those who would hire children. For will not the children's work improve with schooling and returns thus be greater for all involved?

Courts have ruled that miniature golf is not golf; the United States Department of Commerce reports $125,000,000 invested in the new sport, showing it is not miniature. By any other name this small-sized, Robert T. ("Bobby") Jones Jr. game would be just as popular.

"A half a loaf is better than no vacation," paraphrases the Pathfinder, but to the unemployed it might read: "Half a loaf is better than a whole 'loaf.'"

Publication of a guaranteed—money back if you don't like it—novel on August 22 may mean the beginning of smaller and better libraries.

Schools of the air indicate progress, but those who teach by radio are still instructed in the usual way.

From Negative War Opposition to Positive Peace Action

A Review of "Quakers in Action," by Lester M. Jones. The Macmillan Company.

THE Quakers have long been known for their opposition to war, as they have been as workers for the welfare of the American Indian. But now comes one of their number with a tale of their activities during and after the war, revealing the spiritual reaction developed by a reawakened consciousness of responsibility where complacency had become almost habitual.

"Quakers in Action," by Lester M. Jones, becomes important, more for its evidence of changed habits of thinking on the part of leaders in the Society of Friends than from its factual portrayal of the humanitarian efforts to alleviate sufferings resulting from international strife.

Perhaps a part of this awakening resulted from the response by those receiving relief. A German professor voiced his gratitude thus:

> It is not simply the individual welcome gifts and assistance, but the very fact that in the midst of the confusion of our times, in the midst of the mistrust with which individuals and nations look across at one another, such a warm stream of love, born of the spirit of Christ, breaks through all barriers. Never has it been more apparent than in the present work of the Friends of England and America.

The relief activities of the Quakers were extended into Austria, Poland and Russia, in every case proving that they were ready to regard all who needed help as their brethren, regardless of racial, religious or political distinctions. In Russia the Soviet authorities were inclined to look askance at the American Relief Administration, in the belief that it might be an agency for "counter-revolution." But toward the Friends they acted with courteous help and coöperation. And why? Because everywhere they sought not merely to bring help to the needy, but to reveal the fact that they were actuated by the fundamental idea of service and brotherly love.

* * *

In Poland also they encountered the refugee problem and rendered efficient service in resettlement on the land. Where devastations of war had of necessity made material considerations the dominant idea among the survivors, the Quakers, through their ministrations, emphasized the spiritual ideal of love and peace.

"A philosophy of force," says Mr. Jones, "bids us in times of peace prepare for war, in order that others, seeing our strength, may be restrained by fear from attacking us. A philosophy of peace and good will bids us in times of peace prepare for peace, in order that others, seeing our attitude and purposes, may be constrained by the same motives to follow our example." What the philosophy of force accomplished for the countries of Europe can be but dimly realized by anyone who has not been in intimate contact with the conditions during and following the great conflict.

The consciousness of responsibility awakened by such contacts inspired the Quakers to look about them to see what steps could be taken to fortify their ideal of peace—in other words, actively to substitute love for fear and hate. As Mr. Jones observes, they had become "proud of a peace tradition, the implications of which they had not thought through nor tested by experience. They were proud of their opposition to slavery without realizing that new forms of slavery were springing up about them. They were becoming narrow and self-centered."

And, ironical as it may seem, the shock of war was what brought the new vision of peace. They now realized that their "negative protest against war was a futile gesture. It neither stopped nor prevented war." How then could they lay the foundations which should establish their relations with the social order in a manner consistent with Quaker ideals of peace? An immediate step was taken by appointment of a committee of fourteen, which soon organized four development groups. And here, briefly, is their program, which they have since been endeavoring to put into practice:

1. Sympathetic study of the conditions of labor and the causes of poverty, with a desire on the part of the employers of labor, whether in office, industry or household, to learn whether the lives of their employees be only a monotonous struggle for existence, or whether their income and circumstances be such as to afford recreation and adequate means for mental and spiritual development.
2. Investigation of schemes for democratization of industry, for the replacement of competition by coöperation, and of all methods by which an equitable distribution of the products of industry may be achieved.
3. The making of investments in the spirit of service rather than of self-interest, investigation as far as possible of the industrial conditions lying back of securities and favoring those investments that have a social motive, even if returning a low rate of interest.
4. A reëxamination of the Quaker testimony for simplicity in the light of modern conditions. This may involve, for some, the voluntary renunciation of the acquisition of wealth in the interests of brotherhood; for others, the application of surplus to remedial rather than ameliorative measures for social adjustment; and for all, an avoidance of expenditures which may give rise to envy or unworthy emulation.
5. The daily practice toward all of that sympathy and good will which is more than indiscriminate kindliness, involving, as it often will, risks to personal security and ease that can be taken only in the spirit of faith and love.

* * *

How these ideals have been put into practice is too long a story to detail here. The discussion, however, cannot be dismissed without reference to the efforts of the Friends service committee to alleviate conditions among West Virginia and Pennsylvania coal miners. Problems of unionism, interests of the operators, coöperation with other relief groups, all were met in the same spirit of brotherhood. As Mr. Jones remarks, the Quaker relief work "did not affect the industrial situation, but it did bring about a better understanding between the miners and the local public." "They performed, it seems to me," he adds, "an even greater service in calling our attention rather forcibly to the idea that society should not permit innocent children to become the victims of contending industrial forces." Beyond question, by their positive action toward uniting individuals and communities by ties of brotherly love, they are setting a worthy example for cementing the community of nations in bonds of peace. F. M. A.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

THE decision of the Italian Government to resume excavations on the site of the Etruscan necropolis of Cerveteri, where no important work has been done since 1852, will be welcomed with satisfaction, as there is every sign that they will yield a rich harvest of Etruscan remains. Signor Mussolini has recently visited Cerveteri and, after inspecting the area to be explored, expressed approval of the plan of the works submitted to him by the Director-General of Fine Arts. Cerveteri, the ancient Caere, which lies about thirty kilometers northwest of Rome, was one of the twelve cities of Etruria and played an important part in the early history of Rome. It has never been systematically explored, but the necropolis discovered about a century ago is of the highest archæological importance, and affords the fullest picture as yet available of Etruscan civilization. The most interesting and the oldest of the tombs yet discovered is the so-called Regolini-Galassi tomb at Cerveteri.

Ancient Caere to Be Explored

* * *

When municipal suffrage was abolished in Italy in 1925, and the freely elected mayors were replaced by "podestà" nominated by the central Government, it was decided that, in the administration of the communes intrusted to their care, the podestà of the most important cities should be assisted by a "Consulta" or Town Council, composed of persons similarly nominated by the Government. The Consulta have been constituted only in recent times. The municipality of Rome, however, received a different organization. The chief magistrate of the city is called the Governor; he was assisted by two Vice-Governors, ten Rectors, to each of whom a department is intrusted, and a Consulta, composed of persons representing the various categories of citizens. This reform did not work very satisfactorily, for the post of Rector was soon abolished. For over four years the Governor administered the city with the sole assistance of one Vice-Governor, but now the Consulta of Rome has been formally formed. It is composed of twelve persons, and it must be admitted that a better choice of men could scarcely have been made. They are all Romans by birth and very popular among all sections of the population. The most prominent member of the new Consulta is Senator Corrado Ricci, who has been largely responsible for all the archæological enterprises made in Rome during the last twenty years.

New Consulta of Rome Popular

* * *

A rather curious dispute between an Italian citizen and the Greek Government, which very nearly involved the governments of the two friendly nations, has attracted considerable attention in the press of both countries. Some years ago one Count Caponi of Naples, claiming to be a descendant of the former Greek ruling house of Commenos, cited the Greek Government before the Italian Courts, demanding formal recognition of his rights as legitimate descendant of the Commenos and claiming property in Thessalia, once belonging to the Commenos, worth more than $1,000,000. At first the Greek Government paid no attention to the matter, but, much to its surprise and annoyance, the Italian Court found in favor of Count Caponi. Availing himself of the court's decision the Neapolitan Count sequestrated a fairly large sum of money belonging to the Greek Government which happened to be deposited in a bank in northern Italy. Alarmed at the possible consequences of the Italian Court's findings, which actually empowered Count Caponi to lay hands on anything belonging to the Greek Government in Italy, and in effect placed a kind of financial embargo on Greece, the Greek Government immediately withdrew all the orders it had placed with Italian firms and requested the Italian Government's intervention in the dispute. To prevent complications the Italian Government issued a decree to the effect that no property in Italy belonging to a foreign Government could be sequestrated without formal authorization from the Italian Foreign Minister. This timely decision has fully satisfied the Greek Government.

Greeks Favored in Federal Ruling

* * *

A tablet has recently been unveiled on the façade of the Villa Tolomei at Bagni di Lucca, in Tuscany, where Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, with their little son, spent the summers of 1853 and 1857. The memorial tablet is a gift from Baylor University, located in Waco, Texas, where the most important collection in America of Browning works is kept. A company of enthusiastic students of the two famous English writers, under the leadership of Dr. A. J. Armstrong of Baylor University, has come from the United States to attend the interesting ceremony of unveiling the tablet. The Podestà and all the authorities of Bagni di Lucca welcomed the visitors, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large number of British and American residents in Tuscany. The memory of the Brownings is still cherished in Italy and, as the inscription placed on the house in Florence where Elizabeth Browning spent her last days says, her verses "have forged a golden link between Italy and England."

Tablet Unveiled to the Brownings

* * *

The excavations which were undertaken several weeks ago to solve the problem as to the exact place where the Battle of Cannæ was fought in the year 216 B. C. have given most important results. The numerous diggings made in various parts of the Acropolis of Cannæ have not yet furnished any definite proof as regards the site of the battlefield, but the discoveries made are equally interesting. In a tomb on the right bank of the River Otranto, a large cylindrical vase, believed to be dating from the Iron Age, has been brought to light. Numerous fragments of ceramic objects, dating from the second period of the Stone Age, were discovered on the left bank of the river. This find is particularly important, as it confirms the existence of a civilization dating back to over 2000 B. C. Five columns, of which two measure three meters in height and which are believed to have belonged to a portico, have also been brought to light. Equally interesting is the discovery of a milestone, clearly inscribed Mile 75, found on the road which the Emperor Trajan had built between Benevento and Brindisi. Finally six deep grain depositories have been unearthed; this last find has led archæologists to believe that these grain depositories formed part of the rich granaries of Cannæ, which fell into the hands of Hannibal.

Excavating Round Cannæ Continues

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Words That Need a Holiday"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I rejoiced to read the editorial in the Monitor of Aug. 9, entitled "Words That Need a Holiday." Please start a special attack on "splendid." This poor, overworked word has been saddled on pies, culverts, neckties, auctioneers, steers, ice-cream socials, pumpkins, band stands and potato races—in fact, everything except a sunset or the Capitol at Washington.

C. L. HOBART.

Holden, Mo.